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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Observer and the Constitution
One Year $2.00.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIX—NO 3,032

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 573

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY................APRIL 12, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

South Carolina has in operation and practically ready for operation 18,094 cotton looms, against 12,544 for Georgia and 13,306 for North Carolina.

Col. Oates, of Alabama, tells this of a conversation he had with the President: "My God, Oates! the banks have got the country by the leg. They can drain the treasury in forty-eight hours."

There are 4,000 persons living in foreign countries who draw pensions from this country. They are scattered all over the globe, including South sea islands, Africa and China. Nearly $350,000 goes yearly to Canada.

A bill pending in the New York Legislature fixes the salary of the sheriff of New York county at $15,000—all fees to be paid into the treasury. Under the present system the net income of the sheriff last year was $72,578.57.

The Congressional "cuckoos" are reported as doing some big flopping since the big man vetoed the Bland bill. They voted for it and now they are so sorry. The people will make them sorer before Christmas comes, says the Messenger.

By consent of the Postmaster General they had an election for a postmaster in the town of Nicholasville, Ky., one day last week. In a ballot of over 4,000 votes one of the two candidates claimed to be elected by one vote, while the other insisted it was a tie.

A San Antonia, Texas, dispatch says: Congressman W. L. Wilson is still at the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cable, eight miles south of here. He is rapidly gaining in weight and strength, and if no relapse occurs, he will be able to resume his work in Congress in a few weeks.

The river and harbor bill, as reported to the House, gives North Carolina $59,000. It gives $2,500 for Beaufort and New river; $2,500 for the Northeast Cape Fear; $8,000 for the Cape Fear above Wilmington; $40,000 for the Cape Fear at and below Wilmington; $2,000 for Black river, and $4,000 for Lumber river.

As the ships increase their armor, says the Wilmington Messenger, so the makers of heavy guns increase their power to shoot. A recent test has been made in this country when a shot was fired through 13½ inches of tempered steel. Think of that. The plate was a 150 yards distant. The charge consisted of 355½ pounds of prismatic powder. The projectile used, a Hotzer weighed 997 pounds. The expense was great, The four shots cost $380, each. The plate cost $12,000, its mounting $2,560 and powder $150.

The question of confirming C. H. J. Taylor, the negro Democrat of Kansas, who, after being rejected as Minister to Bolivia, was nominated to the important office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, to succeed the present colored occupant of that office, ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is before the Senate Committee. A strong fight is being made by Washington City Democrats against the confirmation of Taylor on the ground that his nomination is a violation of the "home rule" plank of the Chicago platform.

The game of base ball between the University of Vermont and the University of North Carolina in Charlotte last Thursday, resulted in a victory for the Green Mountain boys by a score of 7 to 6. There were few exciting scenes, says a correspondent. North Carolina had practically won the victory up to the eighth inning, the score standing then, North Carolina 6, Vermont 3, but subsequent errors on the part of North Carolina lost them the game. Batteries—North Carolina—Stephens and Oldham; Vermont—Pond and Balcom. The Chapel Hill boys played the Vermonters again on Friday, and defeated them by a score of 10 to 3.

Phillip D. Armour, of Chicago, is the richest man in Chicago and is, perhaps, the greatest trader and manufacturer in the world. He employs 12,000 hands and his pay roll is $7,000,000 a year in wages. He owns 4,000 special railroad freight cars. Fifty to sixty thousand persons receive direct support from his meat packing business alone. He is the largest elevator owner in the country. He has given $500,000 to the public school department of San Francisco for the establishment of a manual training school for boys. The school is intended as a memorial of Mr. Armour's pioneer days in California, when he laid the foundation of his commercial prosperity.

R. T. Wilson & Co , bankers, of New York city, paid last Friday, to the sub-Treasury, through the Union Trust Company, the sum of $6,740,000 in final settlement of the Cherokee nation claim against the government of the United States. This money was placed to the credit of the Cherokee nation, the government holding it for them subject to their order, as a trustee. It will ultimately be paid over to the proper officials of that nation, when it will be divided up per capita, each citizen of that nation receiving something less than $300 as his or her share. This claim, which has been the subject of considerable litigation, arose out of the sale of 6,250,000 acres of land to the United States by the Cherokee Nation, for which the government paid only a very small portion in cash.

The income tax is needed, says the Wilmington Messenger. The Democrats should press it to victory. The howlings of Northern newspapers and demagogues in opposition are as selfish as pitiful. The last cry of these tools of the rich is—that the people with small incomes will pay the tax. If this is true then so amend the law as to compel the rich nabobs who lie about it to shell out and if they are caught perjuring themselves to give them ninety days in the lockup. They have practical control of the wealth of the country, and its legislation also to a very great extent. They reap far more benefit from the laws of the country than any other class, and they should be made to shell out at a lively rate. Their gains are not generally well gotten, and they groan to pay any tax whatever. They go for more bonds, fight silver, subsidize the Northern press and pay but little taxes. A real income tax that will reach their great wealth is needed, but such an one will not go through this Congress.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Benjamin Harsburg, postmaster at Gadsden, Ala., and has rejected the nomination of W. H. Long to be Register of the Land Office at Gainesville, Florida. ——Father James A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and the best known clergyman in Washington, D. C., dropped dead one day last week while preparing to go on a sick call. He attended Mrs. Surratt during her trial, and was on the scaffold when she was hanged. ——Dr. W. S. Creasy will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the Agricultural college commencement. ——J. S. Carr's factory at Durham has orders for $230,000 worth of tobacco, to be delivered by May 1st. ——Coxey's army, 207 strong, is still on its march to Washington. Their reception in Pittsburg, Penn., was most enthusiastic. ——The bodies of eight dead strikers have been found in the woods near Uniontown, Pa. The situation there is grave. ——At Chicago Judge Gibbons decided in favor of the Attorney General in the application for permission to bring *quo warranto* proceedings against the Whiskey Trust. ——N. H. Marshall, boot, shoe and hat dealer of Lynchburg, Va., has assigned. ——At Glade Springs, Va.. two little children were burned to death, the elder one in trying to save the younger. ——In the game of base ball at Charlotte between the Universities of Vermont and North Carolina the former won by a score of 7 to 6. ——No complaint has been received at the War Department against Lieut. Shipp for the severe flogging given boys at Davis school and none is expected, as it is supposed he acted under instruction of the faculty. ——Governor Tillman's cabinet is, with one exception, opposed to his cause. It seems that his police proclamation was issued while the Secretary of State was in Charleston, whose signature to the original had to be made by his own hand and no one else had authority to put the great seal of the State to the proclamation. The Secretary is very angry at his name being put to the proclamation without his knowledge or consent. ——Governor Tillman wanted the citizens of Florence to agree to allow the search of trains and houses for contraband whiskey, but they would not do so. ——It is said that business men in New York city, who employ 20,000 boys, have resolved to give the boys who do not smoke cigarettes the preference. ——The grand jury at Durham has indicted nearly 50 boys and youths (minors) for frequenting barrooms, drinking and gambling. ——There were 223 cases of small pox in Chicago during February. ——The great whale killed at Cape Lookout, N. C., is expected to yield 1,000 pounds of "bone" and 100 gallons of oil. ——Miss Bessie Kirkland (stage name Odette Tyler,) who is to marry Howard Gould, is a niece of Mrs. C. C. Crow, of Raleigh. Her people are from Hillsboro. ——It is rumored that Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister of England, is to marry Princess Maud, daughter of the Prince of Wales. ——To the returns of the loss of savings banks deposits in Massachusetts and New York are added those from New Jersey, which show that the deposits in the savings banks of that State have fallen off $2,000,000 during the past year. ——Bradstreet's says that the industrial feature of the week is found in thirty-one strikes throughout the country, involving 40,000 employes, principally among building trades at New York and Chicago, textile industries at Patterson and New York, coal miners and coke operates in Western Pennsylvania and further West. Noticeably large increases in the number of small strikes weekly have taken the place of resumptions of industrial establishments. Manufacturers of print cloths have marked the price up 1-16c. and report demand brisk. There were 199 business failures reported to Bradstreet's last week, against 246 the week before, 186 in the week a year ago, 165 two years ago, and 178 three years ago. ——Lennel Davis shot and killed Wm. M. Rames in Savannah for alleged intimacy with Davis's wife. Rames was shot three times, in the head, hip and groin. Both men are white. Rames is a nephew of ex-Congressman Rames, of Georgia. ——A Philadelphia special says: Organized labor is soon to engage in a battle that will affect international interests, and may ultimately lead to international complications. War to the knife will be declared by the Knights of Labor against twenty or more breweries in St. Louis —controlled by an English syndicate—and it is stated that before many months the plant of every brewery concerned will be absolutely idle, and that millions of dollars of English capital will become unproductive. ——A special to the St. Louis Chronicle from Greensboro, Ga., says that Mrs. Chambliss, a white woman, was criminally assaulted by a negro last week. The negro was captured and, after being identified by his victim, was placed in jail. An hour afterwards a mob attacked the jail. In response to a telegram from the sheriff Governor Northen ordered out troops, but before they reached the jail the mob battered down the doors. They dragged the negro from his cell and lynched him. ——Gen. Early's estate is estimated at not more than $150,000. ——Six thousand Hungarians turned out in New York to honor the memory of the illustrious and noble Kossuth. ——Sixteen persons were killed in the Coke region in Pennsylvania Ten more strikers were of the number. ——Paris was startled again by the explosion of a bomb last week. The restaurant Foyot was wrecked by an explosion. ——The President has signed the Seal Fisheries bill. ——A young white man of Forestville, N. C., was shot, but not seriously injured by a negro. ——J. E. Venton, who claims to have been colonel of the 11th Wisconsin regiment, was found in a helpless condition on a roadside in Wake county. ——All the troops left Darlington and Florence Friday for Columbia, carrying Constable McLendon with them. All is now quiet at those towns. ——The House of Representative's Committee on Inter-State Commerce will investigate the seizure of railways and the telegraph line by Governor Tillman. ——Old aunt Mary who nursed Miss Pollard during an illness in Washington in 1888, testified last Friday that she recognized Col. Breckinridge, seen for the first time that day, from his likeness to the baby born in 1888. ——Judge Jenkins has modified his injunction against the Northern Pacific railroad strikers. ——A man registered from Atlanta, committed suicide at a Cincinnati hotel. ——At Winston a negro attempted a criminal assault on a 6-year-old girl. He was arrested and bound over to court. Much excitement prevailed. ——After investigation, the father of the boy, Rider, whipped at Davis School, has come to the conclusion that his son was not "cruelly flogged" and exonerates Lieut. Shipp and faculty.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLE.

What Both Sides Say—Tillman and Senator Butler.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—Governor Tillman has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Section 515 of the general statutes of this State declares that "The Governor shall have authority whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary, to arm the constabulary, and in any emergency, to assume the sole control of the whole or any part of the municipal police in cities and incorporated towns, and to authorize the chief constable of the State, or any deputy chief constable, to command assistance in the execution of process, suppressing riots and in preserving the peace," and,

WHEREAS, It is made the duty of, and the power is given said police to enforce the statute known as the "Dispensary law," but instead of obeying the requirements of said law, the said police, except in a very few towns, have been an obstruction and are active aiders and abettors of those who are defying the law, and

WHEREAS, Under the State statute the Governor is given power to appoint State constables for the purpose of its enforcement, and

WHEREAS, The rebellious and lawless elements of society have hounded and insulted these officers and sedulously educated the public mind to resistance, causing several encounters, resulting in bloodshed, between constables and illicit whiskey sellers, producing intense excitement and danger to the peace and welfare of the State.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do issue this, my proclamation, giving full and official notice to the municipal authorities of every city and incorporated town in the State of South Carolina, and to the police and marshals thereof, that under the powers given me by said Section 515, the emergency contemplated has arisen and does now exist, and that I do hereby assume full control of the whole force of municipal police and marshals of the several cities and incorporated towns of this State. They are hereby ordered to enforce all laws on the statute books, together with all municipal ordinances and orders from municipal authorities not inconsistent with the purposes of this proclamation. As soon as the emergency which is now upon us shall no longer exist, I will relinquish control and restore the former status.

(Signed) B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

By the Governor.

J. E. TINDALL, Secretary of State.

At the State Capitol this morning Governor Tillman spoke as follows:

"Citizens, Soldiers, Volunteers and Fellow Citizens:

"South Carolina, to-day, is attracting the attention of the whole United States. The situation here is so grave and so anomalous that it is proper for a clear and official statement to go forth, and that an analysis of the causes which have brought it about should be given the public. As the Governor of the entire people (for I have never sought to be anything else,) that statement can best come from me.

"We are all familiar with the occurences of the past four days—the conflict between citizens and officers of the law. You are aware of the contention made by those who are resisting the law—the Dispensary law—that it is tyrannical; that it is an invasion of private liberty; that it is unconstitutional, and that it shall not be enforced. That contention should not be settled as I have already said, by arms.

"Now, let us look for a moment at the consequences. If the claim set forth that private residences shall not be searched for whiskey is once admitted it simply repeals the Dispensary law, and it repeals it in an unconstitutional manner; for if whiskey can be sold from private residences; if a man's house can be turned into a saloon; if a private residence can be made a bar from which whiskey can be transmitted in pockets, or by other means, to regular saloons, and we are not permitted to go in that private residence, search for and seize the contraband goods, you can readily see it is useless to pretend to say that we have a Dispensary law. It is a law; it was enacted by the Legislature and it is on the statute books. I, as Chief Executive, have sworn that the laws of this State shall be obeyed and respected; and until the Dispensary law is repealed, legally, so help me God, I will exert all the powers I have to see that all the laws are obeyed. [Cheers] Now gentlemen, we will not discuss the reason, whys and wherefores, and advantages and disadvantages of the Dispensary law. That will be a political issue in the coming campaign, and you, the sovereign people of South Carolina will pass on it at the ballot box.

"When, unfortunately, the collision occurred at Darlington the news was flashed from one end of South Carolina to the other that armed men (hundreds of men it was said) were mounted and in pursuit of the State's officers, charging them with having wontonly provoked a conflict and murdered innocent citizens. How do the facts bear out the statement?

"The constables had discharged their duty and had gone to the depot; they had been sent to Darlington because the six who were on the ground had been nearly mobbed the first day and had to desist from the execution of warrants and return to their hotels, and when the chief was ordered there with reinforcements the mayor had allowed them to be insulted, abused and cursed to their faces; an armed mob had broken into the armory and stolen the guns of the military company, and the spectacle was presented of citizens seizing the arms of the State for the purpose of shooting down officers of the State. I ordered out the local company and the captain telegraphed me he had recovered the guns. Not trusting his command I ordered the Sumter company to go there. When they reported everything was quit, I ordered them to return home.

"Now, when the constables got to the depot, two boys, striplings, got into a fight, one got whipped and ran off and got aid and came back with twenty-five—fifty (we don't know many)army to the teeth. They rushed down to the depot and picked a quarrel with the constables; a collision occurred, men were killed on both sides, and the fault cannot be clearly placed yet, if it is ever placed. Now, the mayor of Darlington said that the taking of the arms by the mob was fun—the same kind of fun we have seen elsewhere in the State. The armories were broken into here and the armory at Chester was broken into, and some of the militia have been in open mutiny against the commander-in-chief, and have refused to obey orders, but, thank God, enough are left to respond to the call—enough of you old soldier boys to realize the danger and know that the Government is of the people, by the people, and for the people, and no oligarchy shall ever rule it again. You responded to the call of the Governor and are here to uphold the law. [Cheers.]

"The mayor of Darlington, this morning, in an address, tries to throw the blame elsewhere—saying that I claim and exercise power that no other Governor or Executive officer of the United States ever exercised. I cannot undertake to go through all the charges or explanations he has made. I will briefly show just what the facts as stated from their own standpoint prove. These troops—these bandbox troops, who have refused to obey orders, [laughter and cheers], these soldiers turned politicians and, influenced by political rancor and frenzy, have been by their action—and the men in different places in this State who have sent word to Darlington offering assistance—have convicted themselves in the estimation of the world, and it cannot be disproved that they are lynchers at heart. The information sent forth was that these men were to be hunted down and lynched and not one to be left alive, and when I ordered troops to go there to stop insurrection, to stop mob violence, restore law, protect life and property and let the law resume its way, they would not. The mayor said he had the right to arrest. Of course he did, but he had not the right to send out a mob—an army under no officer, without the sheriff or some regularly constituted constable in charge of it.

"Let us look at the ridiculous side of it. In some respects it has the appearance of a big April fool, except that it occurred on March 30th. I say these men were advertising themselves to the world as lynchers, and that they intended to lynch these constables who were in the woods. None of them guilty of having started the row! They were galloping and hurrahing over the country, sending for reinforcements and all bearing arms. But they have never fired a shot at a single constable. They waylaid the constables at the depot, but have never seen one since the first fire, [laughter] and it seems they did not want to find the constables. If they were lynchers, as they advertised themselves to be, why did not they lynch the man whom they claim originated the trouble and whom they had in their power? They have slandered themselves by proclaiming that they would lynch those who had not caused it, but would not lynch the man who they say did cause it.

Now, gentlemen, it is proper for me to recall the scene I witnessed here in 1876. When South Carolina learned that troops had seized this State House, within two days this whole escarpment, back to the monument, was black with indignant citizens, (I was among them), but they were all of one mind. We were all brothers, we were all friends, and Carolinians and patriots. To-day we find the State divided into two hostile camps. Why? Simply because the minority are not willing to let the majority govern. The body politic is diseased; it is in fever. Why? Because in this city and in Charleston the people have taken to their bosoms a viper in the shape of a newspaper which distills day by day poison into their systems, and will not let the fever subside. They give credit for nothing. In their vocabulary Governor Tillman's side of the ledger is all debt and no credit. They try to sting me personally by abuse, slander and misrepresentation. I wear a court of mail which they have never pierced—that is an honest heart desirous of bettering the interests of this State and looking to the welfare of the whole people. But, fellow citizens, this strained relationship between the factions in South Carolina must stop, must cease, it cannot go on without precipitating a civil war. We of the majority faction are not to blame. I deny that we have done anything except in accordance with the law and the Constitution. These men who have opposed us, and are still opposing us, must come to their senses, and must realize that if Democracy is to govern in this country they have got to submit to the majority.

"These two newspapers are like a thorn in the flesh which continues to fester, they will not let the wound which was caused in 1890 by the displacement of the old order of things and the establishment of the rule of the people, heal. They keep open the sore, they pour poison into it, and they are encouraged to do it, aided and abetted in doing it by those who are forever and eternally blaming me with it. Well, this patient is delirious; he is like a maniac; there is a powder magazine not far off; he has a lighted match and is straining all his nerve to reach it. The collision in Darlington produced a flash, but it was gas and not powder, mostly newspaper lies. It flashed abroad—flashed a light that illuminated the State and the United States, based on falsehood. The people listened with bated breath for a reverberation of the report, for the explosion they expected to follow, the civil war which was predicted. It did not come and it will not come; it cannot come, because the people are in the saddle and will continue to remain there. [Cheers]. These men would destroy the State in their bitterness and anger, if thereby they could destroy me and through me the rule of the majority. It has been sent abroad all over this State and the United States that my life is daily threatened; that such and such men are offering to go to Columbia to kill me. One prominent citizen has had the temerity, or rather the folly, to tell Mr. Yeldell, of my own county, that he came to Columbia with a shot gun Friday to kill Governor Tillman. I will not give his name, because I do not care to advertise him, but can do it when necessary. Threatened men live longest, a barking dog does not always bite. There never has been one moment when I have felt the least uneasy for my personal safety. My life is not worth much to me, but it is worth as much as any man's, and rather than desert my post to my enemies by leaving the Executive mansion where you have placed me, I would have gone out of it a corpse.

"Who is doing all this? The blazing element, the match which is trying to reach the powder, is the barroom men, the whiskey men, and those who are urging them on, encouraging them are the rulers of the old oligarchy whom we overthrew in 1890 at the ballot box. This row which has broken forth is a political frenzy; the blood that has been spilt is an offering to the moloch of whiskey. They claim and declare that the State shall not control the whiskey traffic, that they will resume their iniquitous trade, debauch our households, destroy lives, furnish poison to the people and make them kill one another, and they will repeal the Dispensary law by saying they can sell whiskey from their residences. Shall this demon, who has already had four or five victims have any more? One negro at Spartanburg, a white man at Wellford, and three men at Darlington. I do not intend for him to have any more if I can help it; he has had enough. In God's name, as a statesman, and as a leader of enlightened public opinion, I shall not budge one inch from the position I take that this is the people's Government and the people shall rule it.

"Now, gentlemen, you may imagine in asserting this that I am going to aggravate the trouble; that in claiming the right to search private residences I will cause an outbreak. I will tell you what I am going to do. I am going to tell the State to-morrow in a proclamation—the revised statutes of South Carolina are a mine of strength, wealth and wisdom for a Governor who will search them and enforce them. What would I have been able to do if I had not been able to control the railroads and the telegraph, preventing them from reinforcing the insurgents and sending abroad more incendiary lies to inflame the people? There is another sword of Damocles which the law places in my hands to suspend over the insurgents or people who are pressing for this law to be annulled without process by the Legislature; and to-morrow I shall cut the thread which holds that in suspension and use it, and that is section 519, which gives me power in an emergency to take control of the police.

"We have had the spectacle presented of the officers of the law opposing officers of the law; those who had been sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, disobey them and aid others in disobeying them. If the mayors and city councils do not make the police do their duty, I intend to see that the police do their duty or I will discharge the last man of them."

A voice: "That's the way to do them up."

Governor Tillman: "I intend, as I say, to control the State in the interest of law and order. I will not surrender to any mob nor to any whiskey element. If the Dispensary law is good and proper, and the people want it, they shall have, and those who don't want must take it. [Cheers]

"Until the result of this new move is seen I shall confine the duties of the constables to watching the railroads and seizing contraband whiskey, and to watching the police. seeing that they do their duty and report to me whether they are doing it. If they don't obey my orders strictly; if the authorities of the towns don't co-operate, then I shall call the Legislature of South Carolina together and I will the power given the Executive to remove these men and appoint others in their stead, who will obey the law and enforce it. We will continue to search private houses where contraband liquors are supposed to be, with warrant when necessary. We are obliged to do this as long as it is the law. It is the law until repealed."

A voice: "Why don't you obey the law yourself."

Governor Tillman: 'In what respect have I not obeyed it?"

Cries of: "Shoot him." "Shut up."

Governor Tillman: "Silence, men, and keep quiet. It is true if the Legislature is assembled in extra session, it will cost money, but money is no object when the rights and the liberties of the people are involved. So there is an extra session in sight to enact a metropolitan police bill for all cities and towns, unless they co-operate with the Executive and remove this trouble. If this law is thus annulled, then any law can be similarly abrogated by a minority and all law become a farce. We have thousands of other good men besides yourselves who are ready to respond. The people of South Carolina must govern the State and those who are in rebellion and resistance must get out of the road, because the train is on the track. I have got the throttle in my hand as Governor. I am going in on time, so help me God." [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech Hon. John Gary Evans, State Senator from Aiken county, read General Order, No. 10, announcing that no need longer existing for their services the troops were dismissed with the thanks of the commander-in-chief for their prompt response to his call.

As Governor Tillman was returning to the Executive Mansion, his carriage ran over a train torpedo on Main street, and a large crowd hurried to the spot, under the supposition that some one had shot the Governor.

SENATOR BUTLER'S STATEMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—Following is the full text of Senator Butler's Statement, made yesterday to the correspondent of the News and Courier, touching the unhappy end of affairs in South Carolina, and explaining the cause of the recent bloody work in Darlington county. It is a true review of the whole trouble, and is a sufficient answer to the misrepresentations made by Governor Tillman in his speech at Columbia yesterday. Senator Butler said:

I came down from Darlington this evening, where I have been the past 24 hours. As far as I could learn everything is perfectly quiet. The civil authorities are prepared to discharge their duty. It seems that a number of State constables, or spies, as they are called, had been in Darlington for the purpose of ascertaining if there was contraband whiskey. In the searches which they made they were supported by the Mayor and civil authorities of Darlington, and there was not the slightest resistance to the enforcement of the Dispensary laws. On the contrary the people of Darlington co-operated with the enforcement.

This was prior to Thursday, March 29. It appears that the force of constables or spies was increased on that day by a reinforcement of about thirteen men, armed with Winchesters and pistols. Why this reinforcement of armed men should be sent into a peacable, law-abiding community where there had been no resistance to law, I cannot understand, and I think the authorities will have difficulty in explaining it. It also appears that this armed band was about to retire from the community where they had not been molested or disturbed, when a personal difficulty arose between two young men at the railroad station where these spies were, The difficulty, from what I can learn, is an entirely personal matter between the parties engaged, and in no way connected with the execution of the Dispensary law. One of these armed constables, McLendon by name, interfered in this private difficulty. A citizen, Mr. B. F. Norment, went to the depot on business, made some remark, and there was an exchange of epithets between him and this constable, whereupon the constable opened fire upon Mr. Norment with the remark—"God damn it, boys, let her roll." The firing then became general between the armed constables and the few persons who appear to have been at the station by accident or on business. The result of this firing was that two young, unoffending citizens were slain, one constable killed and this man McLendon badly wounded; several other citizens were shot and the Chief of Police, who was trying to preserve order, several times wounded. The people of Darlington were naturally indignant at the extraordinary and violent measures adopted by the authorities of the State, and upon the information of this *emeute* at the station, they turned out and pursued the men who they rightfully thought had committed a wanton and unprovoked murder upon two of their best citizens.

They pursued these men, I take it, as long as there was a prospect of arresting them, and, we must assume, of bringing them to justice for what they considered an unprovoked homicide. As a proof of their conservatism, the wounded man, McLendon, who had shot Mr. Norment was taken to the jail and there protected from further injury, although the people of the town were greatly infuriated at his conduct. I think it can be safely asserted that there is not a more law-abiding, intelligent community anywhere in the United States than in the two counties of Darlington and Florence.

"Now it would seem to me that if I had been Governor of the State of South Carolina, I would have felt it to be my duty upon being informed of the occurrence at Darlington, to have gone promptly to the scene of disturbance and assured the people of that hitherto law abiding community that they should have fair play. I think if Gov. Tillman had done this, matters could have been composed in twenty-four hours and whoever should have been proven to be at fault would have been made amenable to the law. Instead of that he issued a proclamation denouncing the good people of these two counties as insurgents and insurrectionists, and ordered the military of the State to camp upon them. During my stay at Darlington I was deeply impressed with the anxiety of both the citizens and the military to keep within the limits of the law. I advised them, as far as I had a right to advise, that under our form of government the military should be subordinate to the civil power, and the use of the military arm was only justifiable when the civil authority was proved to be powerless and paralyzed. And I think if Gov. Tillman had or would recognize this Constitutional relation of the two powers of our Government, he would avoid many of the mistakes which he has made.

There are two ways to execute any law. The one by wisdom and conservatism and firmness, and the other by harshness, violence and an unreasonable disregard of the feelings of the citizens. I need not express my opinion in regard to the dispensary law, but I may say that in my judgment the Governor is attempting to enforce it in a harsh, violent and ill-advised manner. He ought to know that the Anglo Saxon, particularly in our day and generation, will not submit beyond a certain point to be hurried, pressed and pursued.

The Constitution of the United States and of the State guarantee the citizens against unreasonable searches, and there is nothing in the Dispensary law that I know of which justifies an invasion of this sacred right. Gov. Tillman must not imagine from the patience and submission of the people in the city of Charleston, where he seems to have partically unchallenged sway in the harsh execution of this law, that the people outside of that city, less accustomed to the restraints of the municipal government, will quietly submit to his invasion of their rights, and it would be the part of prudence on his part to go slow in the rigid enforcement of a very unpopular step.

"I would not be understood as encouraging in the slightest degree lawlessness or resistance in any form to lawful authorities. The people of Darlington and Florence as a rule have not resisted the lawful authority. There may be exceptional instances as there are in every community, but they do not justify the wholesale denunciation which he seems to have put upon them. From what I observed in both of these counties, there has not been the least excuse or justification for ordering the military to these points. He has done so at an enormous expense to the tax-payers of the State and of course, he will have to look out for that. "While in Darlington I advised as far as I had the right to advise, that the friends of the deceased who were killed in the *emeute* at the railroad station, go before the trial justice, make affidavit charging the accused parties of the offence which they thought they were guilty of. demand the issuance of a warrant, let the same be placed in the hands of a duly authorized constable or citizen, and where the accused has fled the jurisdiction of a warrant, that it be sent to the sheriff of the county where they are found, endorsed and served by him so that the parties might be arrested according to law, required to appear, give bond and answer to the charges in the due course of judicial administration. If resistance should be made to the constable of the trial justice and he should fail to make the arrest, he should be required to endorse such failure on the warrant, and then, and then only, the civil authorities should call on the military to act as a posse for the arrest of the accused.

I see by the papers that Gov. Tillman in a note to Capt. McCaughrin, of the military company, has stated that the duty of the soldier, and the militia are soldiers called into service, is blind obedience to the orders from his superior, and not to question them in any way.

To my mind, this proposition is simply monstrous, and is not true. No officer is bound to obey the orders of his superior when the order issued is illegal. Nothing is better settled in military law than that. Suppose the Governor had ordered Capt. McCaughrin to fire into a church filled with women and children; suppose he had ordered him to set fire to the town of Columbia; suppose he had ordered him to throw a railroad train full of passengers from the track. According to his theory, he would have to obey, and yet if he had obeyed, Capt. McCaughrin and his company could have been arrested, tried and doubtless convicted of murder, of arson or of incendiarism. and the order of the superior officer, the Governor, would not have protected him. This shows how wild and untenable and absurd is his proposition. I repeat, no officer can be compelled to carry out an unlawful order of his superior officers, and if he declines to obey it the only penalty he incurs is trial by court martial. I would not advise any officer or soldier in the military service of his State or elsewhere to acts of insubordination or disobedience of orders, but they are as amenable to law as other citizens, and should never forget that they are subordinate to the civil power of the Government. We have had a recent example of how sensitive the officers and soldiers of the regular army are at Denver, Col., where General McCook, of the regular army, refused to interfere at the instance of Gov. Waite, saying that he was present with his troops as preservers of the peace and could only interfere when the civil powers are paralyzed. This, I think, would be a safe rule for the military of this and all other States.

"Gov. Tillman has ruthlessly and wantonly insulted the gallant young officer of Newberry. There is, and can be, no justification for such cruelty. Capt. McCaughrin is a gentleman and exercised the right which every soldier has of tendering his resignation rather than serve under a braggart or an incompetent superior officer. He has a right to exercise this privilege at all times and the exercise of the right does not justify or excuse this wanton insult from his superior officer. I can't comprehend what Governor Tillman means by his wild and reckless conduct. The thinking people of this State of all factions are tired of dissension, wrangling, and of this fire alarm, pyrotechnic style of goverment. It is having a bad effect upon the material and social interests of the State. It is making us an object of ridicule and a by word with all the enlightened, intelligent people. We want repose, quiet, peace. order. And it will not do for him to say that these disturbances are brought about by an oligarchy or an aristocracy or ring. He has had undisputed control of every department of the Government for nearly four years, and it is very strange that all of these disturbances and dissensions and all of this wrangling and bloodshed should spring from his own administration. Does it not argue that there is something rotten? The people of this State are not felons or outlaws. As a rule they are conservative and law-abiding people of all factions. In 1876 they arose in their power and hurled from the administration of the State Government officials who had brought disaster and sorrow upon the people. They are long-suffering and patient, and he ought to stop and think. He ought to call around him in council the most prudent and conservative men of all factions. Nobody wants to thwart him in any honorable effort he may make for the general welfare of the whole people. He ought to know that he cannot run rough shod over the people or any part of the people of the State. He says he represents a majority. Does he mean to have it inferred from this that he will trample on the rights of the minority and ignore them? Is he prepared to admit that two or three or a dozen newspapers can prevent his doing justice to all the people? Will he say that the newspapers can drive him into extreme and resentful measures? I should be very sorry to see the Governor of this State in that position. Why does he continue in his efforts to array class against class, country against town? Why will he appeal to the passions and resentments of the people rather than to their reason and wisdom and forbearence one for the other. We are one people, with a common interest and a commom fate, and it behooves all the good and patriotic men of this State to keep cool, to obey the law, and to respect honorable differences of opinion, one for the other. There is no occasion for the disturbances now existing in this State. There is no occasion to call on the military. Let him send them home and administer the law in mercy and justice and my word for it, all will be well.

"I see by the papers to-night that Gov. Tillman proposes to issue a proclamation taking charge of the entire police force of the State. How can he have the effrontery to do this when the last legislature, representatives of the people, refused to give him that power in terms. I cannot understand why he should desire to destroy home rule and local self government, the very foundation stone of our people's institutions, is equally surprising. He had better leave to each community the right to govern itself according to its own exigencies, subordinate of course to the paramount power and authority of the State. If he does this if he does take charge of the police, he will add fuel to the flame, and may precipitate bloody collisions and inflict endless harm and injury upon the whole State. Let him attend to his own Constitutional duties and leave the people to govern themselves. He is not wiser than all the people nor more patriotic than the majority.

England Praises the Veto.

The London Globe says Mr. Cleveland's backstone cannot be bent by wirepullers, but "the attitude of Senator Stewart shows that the struggle has not yet ended, and Mr. Cleveland will have to interpose his veto repeatedly until a compromise is effected. This means the disruption of the two political parties. Consequently the next political contest will be largely fought upon unknown lines." The Pall Mall Gazette says that Mr. Cleveland followed his only safe policy. The operation of the Bland bill would have resulted in a decrease of the gold reserve, for which the United States is not prepared.

"Sweet the Pleasure."

"Sweet is pleasure after pain," says Dryden, while Young tells us that "A man of pleasure, is a man of pains." Possibly so, no doubt, a man must sometimes take pains if he would secure pleasure. But when pains take the man there is no pleasure for him. If he wants pleasure let him take pains to get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and skin. It should be tried by all afflicted with tetter, salt-rheum, scald head, St. Anthoney's fire, eysipelas, ring-worms, pimples, blotches, spots, eruptions, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, rough skin, scrofulous sores, swellings, blood-taints, affection of the skin, throat and bones, ulcers of the liver, stomach, kidneys and lungs. Purify the blood, and health will return.

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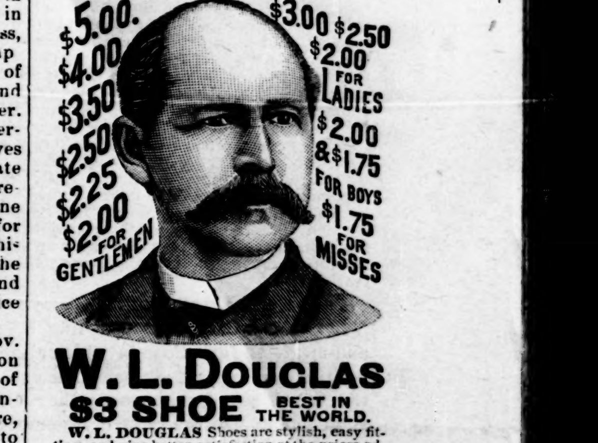
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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 12, 1894.

THE SECTIONAL CLEAVAGE.

As we said last week, politics in this country has become intensely practical. We do not mean in the sense usually attributed to "practical politics." With the passing of the period of Constitutional interpretation—which may be said to have ended in 1861, with a postcript running to Hayes's inauguration—the country has rapidly drifted to grappling with the question of economic politics, the question of bread and meat. It is the struggle of life—which afflicts the old countries, groaning under their inheritance of centuries of pauperism and other evils of the legislation of the dynasties; from which we were exempt in the simpler days of the Republic; but which confronts us now with as sudden intensity as that with which the country has taken on its marvelous plutocracy. It is a struggle largely dependent upon the antagonisms of local or sectional conditions. The last hope of staving off and eventually tiding over its sectional expression, seems to have died with the advent of the Democracy to power. For the Democratic party was the enemy of sectionalism, as the Republican was its fomenter. The signs multiply that, as the country has gotten down to "business" in its politics, a political revolution is imminent, if the cleavage of the West and South from the East be irreparable. Here are the latest of these:

A Tuesday's Washington despatch says:

The Democratic caucus after a session of two hours and a half this evening adopted the following resolutions, without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the prohibitory tax of ten per cent. on State bank issues to be repealed:

Resolved, That when the bill known as the Brawley and Springer bill, which the Committee on Banking and Currency has ordered reported to the House, is called up for action, an amendment be offered repealing the prohibitory tax on State banks; that ample time be afforded for discussion, and if necessary to secure this, the Committee on Rules be requested to take proper action.

Exactly 102 Democratic members of the House were present. The attendance from the South and West was very heavy, but only a few Eastern men appeared.

And this passage occurs in the same day's Senate proceedings:

Senator Hoar said that he had a speech to make which would not occupy more than three seconds, and he asked to have it read from the clerk's desk. The speech consisted of a telegram from Albany saying that the New York Legislature, by a vote of 102 to 3, had adopted a resolution thanking Senator Hill for his appropriate address on the Wilson bill.

Senator Gray remarked that the New York Assembly was overwhelmingly Republican.

"But not," interposed Senator Hale, "by any such majority as these figures show."

"To be historically accurate," said Senator Aldrich, "there is a Republican majority of fourteen in the New York Assembly and this resolution must have had about forty Democratic votes.

Thus are we taunted by the enemy.

It is then the struggle of life; bread and meat—the questions in which all our politics centre now, viz how much shall the toilers pay for the goods they consume; what shall the value of the money be with which they pay; shall the tariff beneficiaries disgorge.

But is the sectional cleavage on these questions a natural one for the Democratic party? Are the real Democrats of the East represented by their Representatives at Washington and Albany, any more than some parts of the South are by the cuckoos who vote with Sherman, Hoar, Gorman and Hill?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLE.

Elsewhere we print what may be accepted as the official statements of both sides to the recent deplorable conflict in South Carolina, viz: the proclamation and speech of Governor Tillman, and the reply of Senator Butler. If Governor Tillman is right in all he says, it would seem that Democratic government was likely to be put to a severe strain in South Carolina in the near future. We should say that Senator Butler's calmer statement was nearer the truth. No doubt, however, there has been wrong on both sides, under the mutual exasperations incident to the enforcement of a law repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon's notions of freedom. Such are all laws that lead to domiciliary visits—the internal revenue laws, for example. Tillman is evidently a man of great mental resources. One seldom reads such a telling and well-phrased speech as the one just delivered at Columbia. And he seems as courageous as eloquent. But if we understand it, the gravamen of the offense to the South Carolinians is the searching of houses without warrants.

THE MACHINE.

"The Machine is Party Organization Perverted to Personal Purposes."

The Charlotte Observer's Sunday issue, after the fashion of Sunday papers, contains a homily. Its subject is "the machine," and it is a discourse that would do credit to the innocent whom its good professions have lured into its service from Fayetteville. With somewhat superfluous minuteness, it describes the ramifications of the machinery of party organization which reaches from the capital at Raleigh to the township at Chicamicomico. But that is the kind of machine which honorable Dick Battle and his honorable predecessors and successors used to roll up Democratic majorities with. The "machine" which the Democracy at large is now talking about, and swearing at, and putting in jail, is the machine that wins minorities and wrecks the party it professes to serve. The particular kind of "machine" the Democracy of North Carolina is swearing at is Mr. Simmons's machine, a bucolic imitation of the corrupt machine of the great cities with its bosses and heelers, that does its work of party wrecking out here just as if it were in New York.

The Charlotte paper should keep abreast of the times.

The reason why Mr. Simmons's machine, unlike Mr. Battle's machine, wrecks the party it only professes to serve, is because it seems to barter for the patronage with which it pays its henchmen the interests of the party that employs it. As what is left of the party can't stomach the principles of the other parties, it intends to try smashing the machine instead of being smashed itself.

The Democracy of North Carolina, when it had a majority, didn't send Senator Ransom to the Senate in order that he might look out for his own interests by appointing Mr. Simmons collector, so that Mr. Simmons in turn might establish his internal revenue machine in the Eastern counties charged with promoting the nomination of Ransom candidates for the Legislature; nor did the party make Mr. Simmons chairman of the State committee in order that he might go to Washington and help Senator Ransom secure the appointment of a collector who would establish an internal revenue machine, charged with the same service, in the Western counties. They made Mr. Simmons chairman and sent Senator Ransom to the Senate to look after the party's interests. Their interests in the Senate require Senator Ransom to vote for the legislation they have banded themselves together in a party to secure the enactment of. The nature of this legislation was specified in the party platform adopted at Chicago. The money plank of that platform—now that the tariff has given its beneficiaries a mortgage on the rest of the people—is the most important one. The interpretation of this by the Democracy of North Carolina is that Congress shall give silver an equal showing with gold, and restore banks of issue to the States. It was the earnest desire of the North Carolina Democracy that its servants in Congress should use the Sherman law, which was obnoxious to the Eastern goldbugs, as a parliamentary weapon to prevent the Eastern goldbugs from passing money laws obnoxious to the North Carolina Democracy. They said to Senator Ransom on this vital question, along with their other servants in Congress, do not vote to repeal the Sherman law, and thus part with our bargaining power, until you know what you are to get *for us* in its place. When they found that Simmons's appointment was all that could be shown for parting with their bargaining power, and observed that it was of such personal importance to Senator Ransom that his friends had declared his re-election depended on its confirmation, while it was of no importance to themselves, they felt that their interests were entrusted to the wrong hands. Then they recalled the action of Simmons at Clinton, and realized the mistake of condoning it. For if the chairman of the party could repudiate their platform for his personal advantage, the Senator could do likewise for his. Finally, they waked up to the fact that although the party had not repudiated Simmons, the people had in the election of 1892, leaving the party 14,000 in a minority instead of 40,000 majority; and they concluded to follow the people's example.

That is our view of the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. That's what they mean when they speak of the machine, and that's why they swear at it and desire to smash it.

For "the machine," as the term is used in the slang of the day, is "party organization perverted to personal purposes."

MORE FUN.

It appears that it was the OBSERVER'S reference to the machine that caused its Charlotte namesake's present distress. Yesterday's issue of that paper has just come to hand with another homily, a column long, on *its* version of the nature of "the machine" Our contemporary must pardon us for using the expression, but if it didn't laugh when it wrote its unmitigated rot on this subject, its reputation has belied it. The machine it describes as the synonym of party organization requires its servants to obey the party's will—for example, Senator Ransom to vote against unconditional repeal, and Mr. Simmons to inculcate, not to repudiate, as he did at Clinton, his party's platform in order to swallow the Populist platform.

Instead of addressing the marines, why don't our humorous contemporary explain its objection to the OBSERVER'S arraignment of Senator Ransom for his votes on the repeal bill, Van Alen, Hornblower, Peckham and the sugar investigation?

THE SIMMONS BLIGHT.

We find the following in the Charlotte Observer of Friday:

Driving Out Men to Get Others In.

The Fayetteville Observer has something to say about this Observer having lost its temper and its head, and a good deal to say, inferentially and otherwise, about our failure to quote it correctly. One of the things that can be said of newspaper controversies is that one writer always accuses the other of being mad and unfair, and claims, as in this case, to have "knocked him off his pins." Let that pass. We shall not quibble about immaterial terms, nor aid the Fayetteville Observer in airing its grievances. The thing we set out to do, and the only thing, was to bring to the attention of the Democratic party of North Carolina the fact that the Fayetteville Observer had invited it to inaugurate its campaign this year by a formal repudiation of one of its Senators. The Fayetteville paper still insists upon this as good party policy, and says that it never counted upon "all the Ransomites remaining true to the Democratic party" if it is carried out. On the contrary, it would expect some of them to "go over to the Republicans (where they belong)," but "that the act which would drive them out of the party they had wrecked would recall enough of those they had banished to undo the wreck."

This is plain enough, and we again bring to public attention the fact that the Fayetteville paper is advocating a policy which it confesses would drive men out of the Democratic party, arguing in self defence that this act of excommunication will bring in others! For some years Dr. J. J. Mott has argued that it would be good policy for the Republican party of North Carolina to get rid of the negro, holding that if could do so it could fill up its ranks with white voters; but it has remained for the Fayetteville Observer to suggest to the Democratic party a line of action designed to divide it and to drive men out of it, trusting that this exhibition of intolerance and proscription will so affect the voters of the other parties as to draw them in. It would take the chances of replacing with others those whom it would drive out, and yet it agrees to the proposition that those "professed friends of silver," who were willing to see the Sherman law repealed without first having something to take its place, were "either knaves or fools!"

As we have before remarked, a contaminating blight seems to fall upon all who espouse the cause of Mr. Simmons.

It will be observed that the Charlotte paper quotes the OBSERVER as saying that "it would expect some of them [the Ransomites] to go over to the Republicans (where they belong)." But the sentence from which it made that quotation reads: "some of the anti-silver and pro-Peckham Ransomites." According to the Chicago platform, an anti-silverite (that is, a goldbug) is not a Democrat, and has no place in the party. To eject him, therefore, no more "divides" the party than the putting in jail of McKane and his companions. It was only by the omission of the words referred to that the Charlotte paper was enabled to make its point. Nor can the fool and knave proposition which the OBSERVER used against the Charlotte paper, and with which the latter closes its interesting article, be effectively turned upon the OBSERVER. That may do for the Charlotte paper's readers, who, we believe, still labor under the impression that Mr. Simmons carried the State by a majority; but most people know better. Congress being in control of silver legislation, it was knavish or foolish to part with that for a chance. The State Democracy being in a minority, must remain a minority, unless affirmative action (involving chance) be taken.

Our Charlotte contemporary is mistaken in its notion that the OBSERVER desired it to air the OBSERVER'S "grievances." The OBSERVER'S "grievances" were faults of the Charlotte Observer, and it assumed that it was doing that paper a service in putting it in the way of setting itself straight.

By the way, how does the Charlotte Observer propose to repudiate Cleveland in the coming campaign without repudiating Ransom? On the contrary, the President can be excused for going counter to the wishes of the North Carolina Democracy, because that is but a small part of his constituency; whereas it is all of Senator Ransom's, whose duty it is to obey his own constituency and not Senator Sherman's or Senator Hoar's, or Senator Gorman's or Senator Hill's.

A FAYETTEVILLE CUCKOO.

WHO IS THIS FREAK?

A hundred to one he was a Harrison Man, or is a Third Party Man.

[Charlotte Observer, April 8, 1894—Since its blight.]

RANSOM AND CLEVELAND O. K.

Cumberland Democracy is Going to Stay in the Democratic Column.

To the Editor of the [Charlotte] Observer:

Your article in to-day's paper addressed to the Fayetteville OBSERVER makes me tremble for you. Have you not heard about a certain Clinton Convention?

Mr. John Shaw, elector third district, did you not know that the then "great and good" had to vouch for the regularity of these nominees before they could be accepted bp the party (of one?) Had you been in the habit of reading the organ of this party above mentioned you would have seen that about last September "Senator Ransom, having his authority as a member of the national committee having done so and so or said so and so," we now support Mr. Shaw. (Why do editors always say "we?" In that case "I" would have answered.) Had you read on to about November you would have seen that with two such Senators as Vance and Ransom nothing more was to be desired; from shortly after March 4th it was this way:

VANCE VS. RANSOM.

Not being content to read out all the (machine, as he calls it,) straight out Democrats who pulled us out of the "devil" of Radicalism and the "deep sea" of the Third party, he goes back on "my friend, Senator Ransom," and "my friend, Grover Cleveland." Some of the poor misguided people hereabout, who are boss ridden and machine mangled, do occasionally say, even in the most public places, that if Senator Ransom and the Hon. Grover Cleveland had built a platform long enough to have taken this "reform party" across the briny deep to the haven where he would be, then he could have written learnedly about the evils of not having two standards and how nice it is to be a gold bug. The evils of a debased currency and England's commercial supremacy is due to her allegiance to honest money, it would have been all right, but that Senator Vance did build a little platform and the naughty Simmons slipped out in a most reprehensible manner and pulled the planks off over the deepest place. "Oh, what a fall was there" for the party. So the way to get rid of all these wicked men is "to get rid of them." Very wise suggestion. They must go, but how?

"I pray you, speak not, he grows worse and worse;

Question enrages him; at once, good night.

Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

We are going—going to keep Cumberland county in the Democratic columns and we are going to send a Senator to Washington—a straight out Democrat. Be he who he may he will be elected by the same men who elected Grover Cleveland and the balance of the Democratic ticket, and I'll take that ticket every time in preference to any Radical, Tillman or Third Party, and so will the

DEMOCRACY.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 6, 1894.

[From the Charlotte Observer, Aug. 30, 1892.—Before the blight.]

The Fayetteville OBSERVER is getting very close to Mr. John G. Shaw, of Cumberland, nominated as Cleveland elector at the congressional convention of the third district which met in Clinton, calling upon him to "declare his adhesion to the Chicago platform and his repudiation of so much of the Clinton platform as conflicts with it on national matters." We do not see how any Democratic newspaper could take other ground. If the convention which nominated Mr. Shaw was a Democratic convention it was, both through its individual members, and as a body, bound by the Chicago platform. That is all there is in it. The truth about all such matters seems to us very clear. If we are Democrats we are bound by Democratic principles, as enunciated at our national and State platforms, and we have no business coquetting with any other. If this honest straightforward line of action won't win—why, we had better lose.

[From the same, July 23, 1892.]

Oh! "harmony," how much dirt is eaten in thy name!

By all accounts the name Democracy was never made responsible for more unworthy proceedings than those which occurred on Wednesday at Clinton, Sampson county, when and where the "Democratic" convention of the third district was held. The Wilmington Review ventilates the affair in an article published in another column. It states that * * the following amendment to the platform was presented and defeated;

That the platform of the national Democratic convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects.

Not content, however, with having thus far defeated everything Democratic in sight, the Weaverites withdrew when the nomination of a candidate for elector was announced as in order, upon the ground that they did not intend to support Mr. Cleveland. We wonder, though, that they withdrew; the surprise is that they did not remain and nominate an elector who would vote for Mr. Weaver—they seem to have had everything up to this point their own way.

But they proceeded then to hold a meeting of their own and the Goldsboro Argus says Mr. Marion Butler introduced in their meeting resolutions repudiating Cleveland and pledging the support of the bolter's meeting to the Weaver elector of the district, to be nominated by the Third party congressional convention to be held at Fayettevill this week.

Why didn't those who remained in the former meeting run after the seceders, beg them to come back and name for elector whomsoever they chose? They had sacrificed everything else, up to that point, for the sake of "harmony," and after having refused to stand up for the national ticket and platform they need not have hung out about a little matter like a presidential elector They ought to have given him to the Weaverites, too. The failure to do so, we fear, hurt the feelings of some of them and possibly even made some mad.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is announced, says an exchange, that, for the purpose of making the matter an issue in the selection of the members of the next Legislature, Governor Brown, of Kentucky, will begin in August a stumping tour of the State in the interest of his candidacy for United States Senator. It is understood Senator Blackburn will also make a number of speeches.

* * *

We have received from that excellent gentleman and citizen, Henry Armand London, Esq., of Pittsborough, a pamphlet containing his address on the "Revolutionary History of Chatham County," delivered at the celebration of the Centennial year at Pittsborough on July 4th, 1876. It is a valuable contribution to the history of North Carolina, which, as we all know, is a sadly neglected field of literary endeavor among our people. The author has our thanks.

* * *

"Col. William Lamb of Norfolk," says the New York Sun, "has determined to form a new political party. He will call it the Whig party, and will take a Socialist open-and-shut view of the Constitution. Col. William Lamb has a right to feel the friskiness of Spring, and we have no doubt that he is first chop, but he should respect the tombstone of a great and an intelligent party. The Whigs, Cotton or Conscience, were liberal enough in their views of the Federal Constitution; but the modern notion that the Government is the Father of the People and the Constitution a piece of india-rubber, was far from their minds."

* * *

After Speaker Crisp had declined the Senatorship, and pending the selection of another, Governor Northen announced that the appointee, whoever he may be, will come strictly from among those who are in sympathy with the construction of the Democratic platform by which Georgia and all the Southern States were carried for the Democracy. The Governor himself is a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the 10 per cent. State bank tax, and it is generally accepted, says a press dispatch, "that the appointee will be one who favors both of these propositions, which were so heartily advocated by Senator Colquitt." That is right. We presume Senator Walsh comes up to these requirements, so indispensable from the true Southern Democrat's view. But the fact indicates the unmistakable trend of the Southern Democratic view, and points to a divorce from the plutocratic faction of the party which, dominating the once "pivotal" State of New York, dominated the party at large.

Senator Hill Assails the Tariff Bill.

A Washington despatch of Monday thus describes Senator Hill's speech, delivered that day, on the Senate amended Wilson tariff bill:

Senator Hill rose to address the Senate. As he began his speech the Senate Chamber presented a sight not often seen in it. Not only were the galleries, including the diplomatic gallery, packed so that there was not a vacant seat in them, while every space offering standing room was occupied, but there was hardly a vacant chair on either side of the Chamber, and the lobbies back of the chairs were crowded by members of the House and others. Senators on both sides settled themselves in their chairs and turned their faces towards the New York Senator, who read his speech from printed slips but with remarkable and well sustained emphasis.

In the first part of his speech, in which he criticised the foreign policy of the administration, he stirred up a ripple of laughter among Republican Senators by the remark that the Republican party would have to accept some share of the responsibility for the blunders committed, as the Secretary of State had been taken from its ranks. There was also some amusement caused by his statement that in adopting the income tax proposition the Democratic party was being made the tail to the Populist kite.

With those exceptions, there was no incident in the delivery of the speech, but there was no diminution of interest manifested from the first paragraph to the last. It occupied a little over two hours and held the close attention for all that time of one of the largest audiences that was ever packed within the walls of the Senate Chamber. It is not often that many Senators remain in their seats during a long speech, but from the first sentence to the last of it, there was hardly a vacant chair on either side of the Chamber. While it was adverse generally to the tariff bill as reported from the finance committee, it was particularly directed against the income tax as a scheme of spoiliation and as a sectional tax. The Tariff bill, with an income tax in it, was, he said, not reform, but was folly and impotency.

Applause from the galleries followed the conclusion of the speech at 4:20 o'clock, but it was noticeable that none of the usual congratulations from associates were offered to Senator Hill. He retained his seat for a few minutes and then withdrew to one of the cloak rooms.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Said Nature to Physic "what pity that we
Who ought to be friends should so seldom agree.
My strength is exhausted, my energy dead,
From the volley of blue pills discharged at my head."

It is not strange that Nature should remonstrate against the use of those griping and drastic blue marbles, with which old fogies of medicine persist in dosing their patients. They are not only revolting in appearance, but oftimes actually injurious in their effects. Yet Nature needs some help in overcoming obstinate dyspepsia, constipation and liver troubles, and fortunately she has a very valuable assistant in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which, small as bird seed and sugar-coated, never fail to act effectively though soothingly.

W. P. Drop, Druggist, Springfield, Mass., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure has cured lady 7 years afflicted; could not walk half mile in last 3 years; now walks any distance." Sold by King Bros.

C. L. Rice, Mendota, Ill., writes: "Have used your Japanese Pile Cure and found it a sure and permanent cure." Sold by King Bros.

IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS, Sulphur and molasses reigned supreme in the Spring time. Nowadays we take HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC No. 10 for Dyspepsia, and all Stomach troubles, keeping the blood pure, so that no Spring dosing is necessary. For sale by druggists.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs.

Have you no agents in this part of the country, or let me know how much it will cost to get three or six bottles from your city by express.

Respectfully yours
JAS M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

NEWNANSVILLE, FLA., June 5, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

DEAR SIRS—I wish to give my testimonial in regard to your valuable medicine, P. P. P., for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. In 1861 I was attacked with bilious muscular rheumatism, and have been a martyr to it ever since. I tried all medicines I ever heard of, and all the doctors in reach, but I found only temporary relief; the pains were so bad at times that I did not care whether I lived or not. My digestion became so impaired that everything I ate disagreed with me. My wife also suffered so intensely with dyspepsia that her life was a burden to her; she would be confined to her bed for weeks at the time; she also suffered greatly from giddiness and loss of sleep. Some time in March I was advised to take P. P. P., and before we (my wife and I) had finished the second bottle of P. P. P., our digestion began to improve. My pains subsided so much that I have been able to work, and am feeling like doing what I haven't done before in a number of years. We will continue taking P. P. P. until we are entirely cured, and will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

Yours very respectfully,
J. S. DUPRISS.

Sterling Silver Ware.

We now offer at prices never before quoted, and have just received large additions

TO OUR STOCK.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

TIME KEEPERS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Waltham, Elgin, Columbus, N. Y. Standard Co.'s

in Gold, Gold filled, Silver and Silverine Cases. Each case has stamped on the inside the name of the manufacturer, and of what metal it is made. We have just received a large line of

THESE GOODS,

—and ask your attention to the—

Great Reduction in Prices.

The reductions in prices have recently been made by the manufacturers.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

EYE SPECIALIST

for the correction of Errors of Refraction and Ocular Muscular Weakness.

No charge for Testing the Eyes or Ophthalmoscopic examination.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

NOTICE.

Ladies' and Children's DRESSES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., dyed any color desired at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Will call on all ladies wishing work done upon notice.

MRS. M. JUDGE, Kennedy St., between Person and Russell Sts

At Moore's New Book and Music Store,

A BRAND NEW LINE OF GUITARS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS AND VIOLINS,

just received at prices to suit the times.

YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

Per-capita Tax in North Carolina Towns.

A census bulletin prepared by Mr. J. K. Upton, special agent of the Eleventh Census, has just been issued "to meet in a general way many inquiries concerning the assessed valuation, ad valorem taxation, and the indebtedness of the principal municipalities of the country."

The figures of the bulletin have been summarized from the final reports of the Eleventh Census on these subjects. The bulletin says that in "comparing the rates of taxation between the several places, it should be borne in mind that the relation of the assessed valuation varies greatly, and what is apparently a high rate of taxation may be owing not to an excessive levy, but to the low value placed upon the property assessed, requiring the rate to be correspondingly high in order to yield the desired revenue. It would seem, therefore, that the taxation per capita represents more nearly the relative burdens imposed by the tax levy."

The figures for North Carolina are as follows:

North Carolina—		Rate per $100	Per-capita.
Asheville city	10,235	2.00	10.07
Charlotte city	11,557	2.26	9.37
Concord city	4,339	1.24	2.28
Durham city	5,485	1.50	8.63
Fayetteville town	4,222	2.16	6.70
Goldsboro city	4,017	0.99	5.23
Henderson town	4,191	1.48	4.27
New Berne city	7,843	1.86	4.26
Raleigh city	12,678	1.99	7.64
Salisbury city	4,418	1.23	4.16
Wilmington city	20,056	3.00	7.42
Winston city	8,018	1.36	4.25

In the Spring

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold months must be expelled, or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost the body is liable to be overcome by debility or some serious disease. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the many words of praise it has received, make it worthy your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a trial. We are sure it will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

Call for the Horse Brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the diseases of horses and cattle. Sold by King Bros.

Pimples, blackheads, moles, freckles, tan and sunburn removed by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Medicinal. Sold by King Bros.



The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOWELS at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 22½, 25 and 43 cts. each.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Cash Department Store.

TABLE CLOTHS at 95c., $1.20 and $1.23 each.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Cash Department Store.

DAMASK TURKEY RED at 24 and 33 cts. yard.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Cash Department Store.

DAMASK WHITE FLOWERED at 33 cts.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Cash Department Store.

DAMASK DOYLIES and NAPKINS at 40, 50 and 60 cts. doz.
HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Cash Department Store.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED are the most reliable. Why? Because he is the only one that burns his seed each season For sale only at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

IN BUYING GARDEN SEED, see that you get Landreth's. They are thoroughly reliable. No old seed can possibly be bought. You will find a big supply at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

NO OTHER SEED GROWER DOES WHAT Landreth does, and that is burn their seed each season MCDUFFIE can supply you with a full assortment.

ONLY 10c. A QUART FOR ONION SETTS, at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

IN BUYING GARDEN SEED it is more important to get quality than quantity. Landreth assures you quality by burning his seed each season. For sale at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE SEED man is Landreth, and it is impossible to buy an old seed of his. MCDUFFIE has them for sale.

HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEANS, Henderson's Succession Cabbage, Heroine Pea, Ponderosa Tomato, Country Gentleman Corn, Autumn King Cabbage. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

HENDERSON'S EARLY ROSE POTATOES, for planting, true to name, of excellent quality, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

OVER 30 MEDALS AND AWARDS received by Peter Henderson & Co. at World's Fair—more than all competitors combined.

HENDERSON'S FLOWER SEEDS—recent additions make the assortment nearly complete. For sale by H. R. HORE.

PLEASE DON'T ORDER HENDERSON'S SEEDS direct. Save expense by getting them from local agent. H. R. HORNE.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

REV. DR. F. L. REID
WRITES AS FOLLOWS IN THE
"CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:"

"We publish in this issue three columns of certificates, etc., as to the wonderful results achieved by that wonderful invention, the Electropoise. Its success is simply marvelous. We have tried it enough in our own family to believe pretty thoroughly in it, and we have had observation of its effects on others sufficient to justify us in advertising it to our readers, and in commending its use to the afflicted everywhere. We know one of our preachers who says it has made almost a new man, physically, of him. We know others who have tested it thoroughly, and speak in the highest praise of it. We believe every afflicted person who can would do well to give it a trial."

Such testimony is absolutely unimpeachable. If you desire to investigate further, write to us.

Electropoise. (TRADE MARK)

"Cures when all else fails."

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,
Washington, D. C. 61

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS!

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1894.

2,000 Spindle Cotton Mill FOR SALE!

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by J. F. Moore and W. A. Moore to the Bank of Fayetteville, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Surry County, N. C., we will sell on the premises at 12 o'clock M., on THE 1st DAY OF MAY, 1894, this valuable property, situated on Lovell's Creek, near Mt. Airy, N. C., and containing the following:

2,000 Spindles, 30 Looms, Drawing Frames, Feeders, Cards, etc., etc.

Said Mill is well equipped and in good running order, all the machinery comparatively new, and propelled by water power. Also

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES OF LAND

on which said Mills are located, together with a good Flour and Corn Mill Nine Tenement Houses, Store House, and other buildings.

This is the most desirable property that has ever been offered for sale in this section of the State. The products of the Mill have always found ready sale to home purchasers.

Terms of sale: One-quarter cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum from sale on deferred payments Title reserved until entire purchase money is paid.

For further particulars address W. A. MOORE, Mt. Airy, N. C.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Mortgagee, Fayetteville, N. C.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney, Fayetteville, N. C.
W. F CARTER, Attorney, Mt. Airy, N. C.

N. B.—Also, at the same time and place, one of the best equipped Woolen Mills in the State, and several valuable Town Lots, will be offered for sale.

W. F. CARTER, Trustee.

March 29, 1894—ts

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;

PREPARED BY

VAN HOUTEN

—AND—

WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black

—AND—

English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

3—8—94 R. M. PRIOR.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Opera Lights

IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS

CIGARETTE

OF THE

National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

FOR RENT.

The large and comfortable DWELLING situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge, known as the Dr. Huske residence. Possession given 2nd of April.

B. R. HUSKE.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

H. H. H.

—ALL PARTIES WHO HAVE OUR—

REBATE CARDS,

punched to the amount of Five Dollars, are notified to send them in during the first week in April, and get their presents. We would remind the public that you still have a chance to get the STOVE. Three weeks more time, and while we have a great many cards out to the amount of 5 and 10 dollars, a liberal buyer could buy more than the largest card out, in a short while.

Remember we are going to give a large number of

SMALL PRESENTS,

and if your card does not get you a

COOKING STOVE,

it will bring you something else useful. Make your purchase at once so your present will be

More Valuable.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. B. Williams,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

J. A. Lambeth,

Rear Hotel LaFayette,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 12, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
A. S. HUSKE—Important.
SEDBERRY BROS.—Crescents.
B. R. TAYLOR—Land Sale for Taxes.
M. A TILLER—Watchmaker and Jeweler.
W. T. SESSOMS—Dissolution of Partnership.
J. B SMITH—Land Sales for Taxes.—see Supplement.

Let's all fill Williams Hall to overflowing to-night.

Fayetteville Presbytery convenes in the Presbyterian Church in this city on Tuesday, April 17th at 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. B. W. Arrowwood will deliver a sermon.

Messrs. Street & Son have made a good selection in their present business stand. They are now located next door to Beasley's, having moved last week.

Land Sale for Taxes.

See supplement for the Sheriff's and the city Tax Collector's advertisements of land sales for taxes.

Board of Pharmacy.

The State board of pharmacy has been in session at Raleigh this week. Our esteemed townsman, H. R. Horne, Esq., is the chairman of the board, the other members being Messrs. E. V. Zoeller, W. H. Weaver and Wm. Simpson.

Correction.

The list of jurors published last week were drawn for the May term of Cumberland County Superior Court and not the special term as stated. Those drawn for the special term were published in the OBSERVER of March 8th.

F. I. L. I Gun Fund.

The following subscriptions have been received to the F. I. L. I. Arms Fund since the last report:

Capt. J. M. Walker,	$ 1.00
Capt. W. B. Draughon,	1.00
Hon. Thos. M. Holt,	10.00

"High Teas."

Mrs. Slocomb gave an enjoyable "at home" yesterday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock at her beautiful home on Dick street. Many ladies were present. On Friday, too, an entertainment of a similar kind was given by Miss Mareceline Broadfoot, at her home on Haymount, to her young friends, including several strangers.

Special Low Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Company authorizes the sale of return tickets at reduced rates on account of the meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery. Tickets to be sold April 16, 17, and 18, final limit April 24th, continuous passage in each direction. The following rates will apply from competitive and junction points:

Greensboro $4.65; Hope Mills 50 cents; Maxton $2.00; Sanford $2.00.

Return of Dr. Gushee.

The Episcopalians of this city, and the people generally, were delighted last week to greet again the Rev. Dr. Gushee, whose recent ministrations at St. John's church were so acceptable to the congregation that the vestry, as already noticed by us, extended to him a call to the rectorship of the parish. Dr. Gushee is accompanied by his wife, a cultivated lady whom the dames of Fayetteville will be glad to know. Dr. Gushee has not yet decided, we learn, whether or not he will remain permanently.

Fancy Dress Carnival.

There will be a fancy dress skating carnival at the F. I. L. I. Armory to-morrow night. It promises to be even more attractive than the last, which was pronounced by all a brilliant success. None but those wearing costumes will be allowed to skate. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the lady and gentleman wearing the most appropriate costumes. Splendid music will furnished by the Big 6 Orchestra.

The C. F. & Y. V. Officials.

It is gratifying to learn that the present excellent staff of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway are to be retained, as follows:

General Manager—J. W. Fry.
Auditor—R. W. Bidgood.
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent—W. E. Kyle.
Secretary—J. M. Rose.
Treasurer—Jas. R. Williams.
Master Mechanic—I. W. Clark.
Freight Agent—G. W. Lake.

Special Rates

The C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets to Mt. Holly and Belmont, N. C., on account of the dedication of the Catholic Church at the following rates:

Fayetteville, $7.05; Maxton, $5.05; Sanford, $6.50; Wilmington, $8.00; Greensboro to Mt. Holly, 5.75; to Belmont, $4.85.

Cardinal Gibbons and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church will participate in the service.

Grand Entertainment To-night—Let Fayetteville Respond Nobly.

It goes without saying that Williams Hall will be crowded to night, as it was never crowded before, when we state that "Penelope," a Comic Operetta, will be presented by the best of our home talent, combined with amateurs of the highest rank from abroad. The entertainment is given under the auspices of "The Ladies' Memorial Association" for the benefit of the "Jeff Davis Monument Fund," an object that should and will receive the aid of every true and patriotic Southron. Let every body, country people as well as town people, attend and make it a memorable occasion in behalf of a glorious object, the perpetuation of the memory of our dead heroes. Surely there can be no worthier cause. It will be a proud thing to say that Fayetteville has raised more money than any other town in the State in proportion to its size, for a cause than which there is none better. The Operetta will be preceded by a Miscellaneous Concert also participated in by home and foreign amateurs of State reputation. They will render both instrumental and vocal music, the "like of which" our folks have never heard before. The general admission is 35 cents; children 15 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Reserve seats on sale at Pemberton's Book Store.

The German Tuesday Night.

The last german always seems to be more brilliant than the preceding ones. This was certainly so of the one Tuesday night at the Hotel LaFayette in which the beauty and chivalry of our town and several State belles participated. The young ladies of Fayetteville grow prettier every day and none but beautiful strangers seem to visit us. Delightful music was furnished by the Big 6 Orchestra. The german was complimentary to Misses Convere and and Lila Jones of Charlotte, and Miss Lizzie Peck, of Wilmington. The following were the couples present.

Miss Convere Jones with W. F. Leak.
Miss Lila Jones with H. W. Lilly.
Miss Lizzie Peck with A. W. Faulkner.
Miss Mareceline Broadfoot with A. J. Pemberton.
Miss Laura Kyle with C. W. Bidgood.
Miss Mamie Haigh with Leighton Hu ke.
Miss Bert Watson with J. B. Underwood, Jr.
Miss Mabel Green with W. G. Moore.
Miss Nena Morrow with S. H. MacRae.
Miss Laura Banks with J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Nellie Haigh with J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Nan Kyle with Marsden Haigh.
Miss Beck Haigh with H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Nellie Morrison with S. H. Strange.

STAGS.

Messrs. J. R. Williams, Jno. Underwood and Geo. Underwood.

Before a Federal Commissioner.

Wm. McKay, colored, who was arrested week before last by deputy U. S. Marshal J. W. Atkinson, charged with selling blockade whiskey, and placed under a bond, was tried yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Jno. X. Smith, and acquitted. All the witnesses for the United States very unexpectedly gave evidence in favor of the defendant. During the progress of the trial U. S. District Attorney C. B. Aycock, who was prosecuting the case for the government, indicted one of the witnesses for perjury. His name is George Elliot, and the charge against him is that he told certain persons that he had bought liquor from McKay, and when put upon the stand by the District Attorney, swore that he did not buy any. He was lodged in jail, not being able to give bond.

Truckers Not so Bad off, as Supposed.

Its an ill wind that blows nobody good. We learn from one of our prominent truckers that there will be a large measure of compensation to the truckers in this neighborhood for loss occasioned by the late unprecedented blight. It appears that in many kinds of truck the producers in this latitude will be as early in the market as those further to the South, thereby gaining an equal opportunity with those who heretofore have been the earliest marketers, while retaining, of course, their advantage of greater proximity to the Northern markets.

The chief damage, however, was suffered by the orchards and vineyards—nearly all the fruit, except the hardy raspberry and the like, being killed, and some of the trees, even.

An Old Home.

Capt. W. E. Kyle has moved into the house on the brow of Haymount which lately passed from the ownership of Mrs. Roberts to that of Mr. Alvis Huske, and which has been overhauled, painted and put in thorough repair. The house was built in 1816 by Judge Strange. It is one of the best built houses in the State, and was fitted with conveniences—speaking tubes from the entertaining and bed rooms communicating with the servants' domain below, for example—not common in those days in these parts. It has been the home, at different times, of Judge Strange, Mr. Chas. P. Mallett, Judge Toomer, and Mr. P. M. Hale. The latter was its last owner and occupier under the old slave-time condition of things, that is, for some years before and during the war.

New Sunday School.

A Baptist Sunday-school was organized last Sunday afternoon at Mr. Bruner's place about two miles from town. Mr. E. J. Kennedy was chosen Superintendent, and a better one they could not have selected. Mr. T. Gill, Mrs. Bruner and Miss Nellie Johnson were selected as teachers. The School, says the North Carolina Baptist, will be regarded as a branch of the one in town and the latter has furnished it with literature for the Quarter. The neighborhood has taken hold of the movement enthusiastically. Thirty-three names were enrolled.

Barone and Baronessa Branca Rodolfo and Mrs. William Hanley, of New York, mother of the Baronessa, spent several days in the city this week. They stopped here on their way from Florida and expressed themselves as being very much pleased with Fayetteville and our people, a number of whom they met.

A South Carolinian Visits Fayetteville and the Masonic Lodge.

A correspondent in the Bennettsville Review, who recently visited Fayetteville, has the following pleasant things to say about some of the members of Phœnix Lodge of this city. He has certainly a wonderful insight as to character, on short notice:

On Friday last, knowing it to be the regular meeting of the Masonic Lodge in Fayetteville, and knowing that there was work to be done in the second degree at that Lodge, I decided to give myself the pleasure of making a visit to the famous old city of Fayetteville, and learn what the Masonic brethren were doing. Well, I soon found out that they were not idle. In their ranks they have merchants, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, mechanics, and in fact every class of men.

First comes brother T. T. McGilvary, who is a P. M., but as the W. M. was absent he presided over the Lodge with that degree of proficiency that at once marked him as a thorough man, a perfect gentleman and a good citizen.

Next, Maj. J. W. Yerex, S. W., the accomplished principal of the Fayetteville Military Academy. While this brother has not lived with our Fayetteville friends very long, if the manner in which the people of the city speak of him is an index to their opinions, he will long be warm in their heart's affection. He is very efficient in the West, and as the W. M. has been called from his post, brother Yerex has proven very efficient in the East also.

In the South we found brother I. W. Clark. Now, all the boys know him; if they do not it is their own fault. He is fat, fair and forty, and every time he speaks he says something and he means what he says.

To the left of the W. M. we found brother B. E. Sedberry, who, I am sure, made a fair record of all things proper to be written; doing no one injustice, unless it was himself in claiming so little for the services performed. However, he is a wholesouled fellow and loves to do the clever thing at all times; otherwise he would not have served his Lodge as W. M. for a number of terms in succession.

The position to the left of the W. M. (in front) is filled by brother R. M. Nimocks, and to say it is well filled, would be superfluous. Everybody knows Bob, and what he does is well done.

Brother W. P. Wemyss! Well, brother Wemyss is a host in himself. He is the S. D. for the present term, and he knows his business, and, besides, if you ever want a lesson in the Chapter degrees do not forget to call on him. He will be with you in six troubles and in the seventh will not forsake you.

I had like to have forgotten brother Chas. Kennedy who was J. D., P. T., and if faithfulness to duty is an index to character, I must say he is without reproach.

The fact is I do not know where to stop, for every one seemed determined to excel his fellow in doing the clever thing.

Last but not least old Mitch, and who don't know him? At the proper time he was ushered into the Lodge and passed from an E. A. to an F. C. Well, Mich was not scared. No, not exactly; his general make up will not warrant me in saying so. And, having been tried and never dented, while he came in on one side (brother Clark will understand) he was received and passed, and will soon be raised to that position to which only true men can aspire. Mitch is a "good one."

Now, brethren, of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, let me say, in conclusion, I shall always hail one of your number whenever I chance to meet you. Will never conceal anything from you that will redound to your good. And at last when the Grand Master of the universe shall summons us to the Grand Lodge above may we all be ready to enter into that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

MEMBER OF No. 88.

Bennettsville, March 26, 1894.

People and their Movements.

Sheriff McArtan, of Harnett, is in the city.

Mr. Henry Cummings, of Wilmington, was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McMillan, of Athens, Robeson county, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. O. B. Wightman has returned from Wilmington where he spent several weeks on business.

Misses Nellie and Mamie Haigh have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Wilmington.

Misses Nellie Pemberton, Liza Williams, Katie D. and Callie McKethan are visiting friends in Bladen county.

Mr. Jno. W. Powell, formerly of Fayetteville, now of Georgia, was in the city several days the past week, visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Jno. Underwood returned Saturday after an absence of several weeks, successfully spent in Charlotte in the interest of his insurance company.

Col. D. Bethune, of Antioch, has been in the city several days. He is a welcome visitor, for he is one of Robeson's best citizens.

The people of Fayetteville were glad to greet U. S. District Attorney Aycock, this week. Mr. Aycock is an able lawyer. To an OBSERVER reporter, he said he didn't care to discuss politics at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchkiss, of Torrenton, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Hotchkiss' father, Gen. Brady, at Oakdale. Mr. Hotchkiss, who is a large Northern manufacturer, will be pleasantly remembered by a large number of our citizens who met him during his former visit here about seven years ago.

Young Kenneth Murchison Severely Injured.

Kenneth Murchison, Jr., a son of Col. Murchison, (now of New York, but formerly of Cumberland county and Colonel of the 54th regiment N. C. Troops during the late war), and nephew of Mrs. John D. Williams, of this city, met with a very bad accident in New York City Monday night. Much sympathy is expressed for him by his many friends here. The New York World of Tuesday says:

"Kenneth Murchison, a member of the Columbia College Glee Club, was one of those who were at the club's dinner Saturday night at the Marlboro Hotel. After the dinner he and some of the young men were walking through the main hallway when a little horse-play was indulged in. Murchison slipped on the marble floor, and at least seven others fell upon him When they recovered from the scramble it was found that Murchison was injured and had to be carried to a sofa.

"A physician was summoned, and an examination showed Murchison had sustained twelve fractures on one of his legs. He will have to be kept in the house for a month at least. Murchison is a native of North Carolina."

This will Fetch It.

If any of the readers of the OBSERVER have lost anything and wish to advertise for it let them pay attention to the following:

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners.

"Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift, and valuing it very highly I spent double its worth in advertising, but I have not recovered it."

"How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper.

The merchant took it and read:

"Lost from the vestibule of the —— church, last Sunday evening, a black umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. —High street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser and have always found it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which the advertisement is put. Let us try your umbrella again, and if you do not acknowledge that advertising pays I will purchase you a new one."

The merchant took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote.

"If the man who was seen to take the umbrella from the vestibule of the —— church last Sunday does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it at once to No.—High street.'

This duly appeared in the paper, and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes that had been thrown in, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

A Colored School Teacher Commits Forgery.

C. S. Murphy, a colored man, who has been teaching in the public school No. 2 of Gray's Creek was arrested and lodged in jail here Saturday charged with forgery. The money allotted to that school gave out recently and Murphy forged the name of the chairman of the school committee to an order for forty dollars on account of school No. 6. He presented it to the County Treasurer and received the money. The forgery was soon afterwards discovered and Murphy arrested just as he was about to leave for "parts unknown." Nearly the whole amount was found on his person.

Death of Capt. James Phillips.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. James Phillips which occurred at his residence Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. He had only recently recovered from a severe attack of illness and was attending to business as usual when about two weeks ago he was suddenly taken ill again and rapidly declined.

Capt. Phillips, who was much liked by his friends, once clerked for Mr. George McNeill, was an old-time steamboat captain, and at one time a prosperous merchant at Tar Heel.

Report of the Campbellton School.

The following is a report of the Campbellton School, District No. 2, Cross Creek Township, for the term ending April 6th, of the present year:

School term 22 weeks. No. of pupils enrolled 45. Average attendance 24.

The census returns show a total of 147 children in this district. It is greatly to be deplored that the people do not avail themselves of the advantages the good old State of North Carolina is offering them to educate their children.

The attendance has been very irregular, besides the children have been very poorly supplied with books; notwithstanding these disadvantages, those who have attended regularly have made very satisfactory progress. There are many bright, intelligent girls and boys in Campbellton, but it will require careful and assiduous training, both moral and intellectual, to develop their natural gifts and place them in the front ranks of society as men and women.

The following is the roll of honor:

Girls—Mary E. Parker, Jossie Owens, Laura Wright, Claudia Parker, Sarah E. Calder, Viola Atkins, Nettie Atkins, Bertha Butler, Ida Owens, Eva Parker, Victoria Jernigan, Nora Atkins, Birdie Sessoms, Maggie Burkett, Minnie Neal, Stella Neal.

Boys—Alonza Jones, Willie Andrews, Alfred M. Waddill, James D. Jones, Chas. Andrews, Wiley Andrews, Marshal Atkinson, James M. Waddill, Willie Adkins, Albert Butler, Willie Burkett, Landon Wright, Joseph A. Jernigan, Robert H Byrd, Hanson Herring, Chas. H. Byrd.

E. M. WADDILL,
Teacher.

Important to Farmers.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 7, 1894.

Editor Observer:

In recent conversations with several of the more intelligent farmers with whom business has brought me in contact, I have learned that they rarely ever, if ever, avail themselves of the advantages offered; yes, urged upon them, by the Department of Agriculture of the United States. They are not in touch with that Department of our government as they might be, and consequently do not get the instruction to be derived from the labors of the scientific men who are therein employed. There are many publications, bulletins, reports of great value issued by the Department which can be obtained free on request of any farmer, and among others Farmers Bulletin No. 14—subject, Fertilizers for cotton—which coming into my hands, suggests my calling your attention to it in the hope that you may think some notice thereof will be acceptable to your readers, and that you may advise them how to obtain this and other like bulletins of importance to them in their farming operations. The present Secretary of Agriculture, J. S. Morton, is a western farmer; the Assistant Secretary, Chas. W. Dabney, is a Southern farmer, and both are earnest in their efforts to make the Department of Agriculture of service to the farmers of the country, East, West, North, South. This Bulletin No. 14 is for the cotton planter and the information it contains is valuable to the planter who will make it his study, and act upon it. A judicious use of fertilizers pays, an injudicious use is a waste, and "waste makes want." The special agent of the Department of Agriculture, Col. W. W. Finney, has about 100 copies which have been sent him here, and which he wishes to get into the hands of farmers. I suggest that he put them at your disposal, and he assents willingly with the remark, and "What will he do with it." I trust you will get them into the proper hands, and advise farmers how to help themselves to literature of like character.

Respectfully,
WM. G. LEDUC.

"Fertilizers for Cotton" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 14 (pp. 32) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared by J. M. McBryde, Ph. D., President of Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Director of Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

The purpose of the bulletin is to disseminate more correct ideas regarding the manuring of cotton and thus prevent as far as possible, the lavish and injudicious use of fertilizers, which, there is reason to believe, results in the waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars by farmers of the South every year.

A brief discussion is given of the results of careful experiments carried out under the direction of Dr. McBryde at the South Carolina Experiment Station. These experiments extended over three years and were conducted on the farms located in different parts of the State.

The questions studied were "Does cotton require potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen? If so, in what amounts and in what forms? Does it need lime? Will copperas prevent its rusting? At what time or times should nitrate of soda be applied? How should the fertilizers be applied?"

Carefully studied in all their bearings the results of the experiments warrant the following conclusions, which, however in practice must be modified according to the special requirements of different soils. Cotton requires a complete fertilizer, *i. e.*, one containing all three of the elements of plant food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Of these, "phosphoric acid is relatively the most important and controls the action of the other two," that is, with given amount of phosphoric acid only certain amounts of nitrogen and potash can be profitably used.

The proportion of the three elements should be 1 part of nitrogen to 2½ parts of phosphoric acid and ½ part of potash, A crop yielding 300 pounds of lint per acre requires a fertilizer supplying 20 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 15 pounds of potash.

Potash can be as effectively supplied by muriate of potash or kainit as by sulphate of potash.

Phosphoric acid should be used in the form of acid phosphates containing considerable amounts of soluble phosphoric acid. Insoluble phosphoric acid in slag, floats, or marl is of little direct value to cotton and the use of these materials is in any case of doubtful economy.

Inorganic nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda; organic nitrogen in the form of cotton seed, cotton-seed meal, dried blood, or stable manure, and mixed nitrogen in the form of a combination of stable manure and nitrate of soda, were of very nearly equal value for cotton, the slight of difference being in favor of the last two.

"Stable manure containing organic nitrogen is the best fertilizer of its class; and is lasting or cumulative in its effects." Where the supply of the manure is limited its organic nitrogen may be economically replaced to the extent of 50 per cent by inorganic nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda.

"Of the commercial forms of nitrogen among which the farmer has to choose, the organic nitrogen of dried blood is perhaps the best, and at present prices the cheapest. As between cotton seed meal and cotton seed there is a slight difference in favor of the former.

"Whole cotton seed is as efficious as ground cotton seed.

"Used alone, or in combination with commercial fertilizers the lime of marl is of no direct value to cotton. Mixed with acid phosphate it may even act injuriously by retarding or preventing its solution in the soils. Applied upon leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, vetch, etc., which are to be turned under as a preparation for cotton, its indirect value is great.

"Applications of copperas are without effect upon cotton.

"Nitrate of soda should generally be applied along with the other fertilizers at the time of planting.

"Fertilizers may be indifferently drilled or broadcasted where they are liberally applied, but drilling is to be preferred where small amounts are employed."

In conclusion the bulletin gives the composition of 16 of the more common fertilizing materials, together with a number of formulas showing how to mix these materials so as to secure the right proportions of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash for cotton.



Hood's is Good It Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

The Bloom of Health

and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. A. M. ADAMS, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between W. T. Sessoms & J. L. Anders is this day dissolved, and the undersigned will not be responsible for any obligations Mr. Anders may incur subsequent to this date.

W. T. SESSOMS.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1894.

Important! Great Inducement!

Buckwheat and Maple Syrup

AT REDUCED PRICES,

And many Articles at close margin.

Bring your money and see what good results can be had.

N. C. VINEGAR and SPICED VINEGAR.
MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER RE IV ED EVERY WEEK.
BEST FLOUR AND BAKING POWDER.

We sell cheap goods, but make a specialty of standard or high grade goods.

As our stock of Fancy Candies consists of HUYLER'S, TENNEY'S and BOYSTER'S, they need no comment unless from Fayetteville's popular young ladies.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

METROPOLITAN RACKET STORE CO.

Spring Offerings.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

We are now receiving a complete assortment of new and select styles in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Stationery, Linens and White Goods, Millinery, Shoes, Hats, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Matting, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, and Tin and Hardware.

Better Goods were never offered—nicer styles were never shown, which we will sell at prices that makes them all irresistible *Bargains.*

Dollars may indeed be scarcer with our patrons than on previous and more prosperous years, but by means of our exceedingly low prices we have certainly greatly increased the purchasing capacity of the dollars you have. A half hour spent in looking over our assortment of goods will thoroughly convince you of that fact, and we can only hope that it will be as much pleasure for you to see as for us to show our goods.

Just received 4,000 yards of Straw Matting—have it in all grades. We have special facilities for getting these goods and are going to sell them by the power of *irresistible prices.* If you need a roll of matting now is the time and the Racket Store is the place to get it. Prices range as follows: 10, 15, 20, 22, 45, 50 and 55 per yard. By the roll, of 40 yards, it comes a little cheaper. By the virtue in values, by the power in prices, we expect your Spring and Summer trade.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store,
33 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



CRESCENTS.

—MEDIUM PRICE HIGH GRADE—

FOR GENTLEMEN,	$75 00
FOR YOUNG MEN,	50 00
FOR BOYS,	40 00
FOR LADIES,	75 00
FOR MISSES,	50 00
FOR GIRLS,	40 00

Call and see the beautiful sample Wheels for sale by

SEDBERRY BROS.,
S. E. Corner Market Square.
TERMS EASY.

Land Sale for Taxes.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of May, 1894, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy taxes due "Fayetteville"

B. R. TAYLOR, Tax Collector.

Arnett, J F imp'd near Junction, 1891	.50
Gee, Henry res Frink Alley, 1891	4.27
Johnson, Mrs Catherine res Maiden Lane, bal 1891	3.00

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of her late husband, William R. Webb, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them to her duly verified on or before the 29th of March, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons in debted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

MRS CAROLINE M. WEBB,
Ad. of William R. Webb.

Fayetteville, N. C., 29th March, 1894—6w

M. A. TILLER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. PRICES MODERATE.



Lovely Faces, Pearly White Teeth, White Hands & Arms,
PERFECT HEALTH,

Freedom from Headache, Neuralgia and Female Weakness, that Bane of American Women.

By the use of the Celebrated Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

Manufactured by
THE STEWART CO-OPERATIVE MFG. CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH., AND SOUTH BEND, IND., U. S. A.

La France Rose Dew, for beautifying and preserving the complexion.
La France Rose Massage Cream, for removing and preventing wrinkles, rounding out angles of the face and developing facial Beauty.
La France Rose Tooth Powder, Pearly Teeth, Rosy Gums and a Sweet Breath, are the Results of a Free Use of this Preparation.
Acme, the celebrated Headache and Neuralgia Specific.
Laurel Balm, the marvel of the world. A safe and sure Cure for All forms of Female Diseases.
Dr. Howard's Famous Pile Remedy, An Infallible Cure for Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Itching Piles, and all Rectal Diseases.

These preparations can be obtained from our Branch Office Manager,

W. T. SESSOMS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agents Wanted. Write for Terms. Ladies or Gentlemen.

Raleigh! Raleigh!! Raleigh!!!



"G" Light Roadster. Weight 28 to 32 lbs.

RIDERS OF RALEIGH BICYCLES
WON DURING 1893, 3,600 PRIZES.

WHEELS THAT "RUN EASY" ON THE TRACK "RUN EASY" ON THE ROAD.

WE CHALLENGE ANY ONE TO DISPROVE THE FACT THAT

THREE RALEIGH RIDERS
WON MORE RACES IN 1893, THAN ANY SIX RIDERS UPON ANY OTHER MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

CALL AND EXAMINE THESE BEAUTIFUL WHEELS AT

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S.

New Spring Clothing.

A HANDSOME STOCK JUST OPENED!

I HAVE SELECTED A STOCK OF

Gents' Clothing

—FOR THE—

Spring Season

that challenges the admiration of every one and I am selling them at prices

Unprecedentedly Low.

My motto for this year is,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

I appreciate the fact that money is exceedingly scarce, and that every man will want to buy his

Spring and Summer Wear

for as little money as possible, and I have determined that

No One Shall Undersell Me!

Those who have so generously patronized me in the past may have an opportunity of selecting a

Suit from this Season's Stock

guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to the quality and the price, if they will call at once. My stock has been ordered

From the Most Reliable Manufacturers,

and I will sell no article that I cannot recommend. I do not deal in Clothing exclusively, but keep in stock

Every Article of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

usually found in a first-class, well-furnished

CLOTHING HOUSE:

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR,
SHOES, HATS,
NECK-TIES,

and every other article for use and ornamentation peculiar to the

CLOTHING TRADE.

Don't wait until the stock has been picked over, but come in right away and select your suit, and if you can't pay for it now, have it put aside for you.

Yours truly,

H. R. NOVITZKY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS. A. J. COOK.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
Fire and Tornado Insurance

Representing the combined former Agencies of W. S. Cook, McNeill & Co., H. I. McDuffie and John Underwood.

WITH MANY MILLIONS OF CAPITAL.

The "busy season" is at hand for Cyclones and Fires. Let us protect you against both.

NIMOCKS & COOK.

Office in Nimocks Building, No. 10 Hay Street.

LOOK! AT THESE PRICES.

Suits Made to Order from $18 to $50.

A Large and Elegant Line of NEW SAMPLES for the Summer Season just received. All goods warranted

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and at reasonable prices. Gents' own material cut in the latest style.

If you want a BARGAIN call and see me before going elsewhere.

M. JUDGE,
Merchant Tailor, Magnolia House,
Opposite Sheriff's Office.

40 ACRES of LAND FOR SALE.

Under Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, for purpose of division among the heirs of Robert Gilmore, dec'd, a tract of 40 Acres Swamp Land, situated on Mill Creek in Gray's Creek Township, Cumberland County, lying between the lands of Mrs Butler and the Aldermand land.

Terms of sale: Cash
Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville.
Time of Sale: Saturday, 14th April, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.

D. A. BRYANT,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1894.

FURNITURE! FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers, Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Springs, Mattresses, Tables, Safes, Lounges, Rockers and Strait Chairs, Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

STIEFF PIANOS.
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STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE
TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or monthly payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.
A. E. SHAW.

Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.
ORGANIZED 1857.

Surplus, Jan. 1, 1894, $11,358,456.80

The expense rate and death rate of the Northwestern is lower than those of any leading company and the interest and rents received since organization have overpaid the death losses by nearly seven million dollars.

Hundreds of letters like the one below all attest the superiority of the Northwestern over all competitors:

BALTIMORE, MD., April 25th, 1890.

L. Miller, Esq., General Agent, N. W. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

DEAR SIR:—In 1874 I took $5,000, ten year life plan in the Northwestern and the same kind and amount in two other of the best companies in the country. The cash outlay in the ten years runs 10 per cent. in favor of the Northwestern, and the cash dividends since have averaged full 50 per cent. greater in the Northwestern. With these results before me, I have gradually increased my line to $50,000 and it still remains $5,000 in the other companies. This will show you my opinion and estimation of the Northwestern

Very truly,
(Signed) JAMES D. MASON.

(Mr. Mason is a member of the well known firm of James D. Mason & Co.)

H. G. WHITAKER,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

Notice is hereby given to witnesses and defendants that there will be a special term of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland to commence Monday the 16th day of April, 1894, for the trial of criminal causes. All parties who have been recognized or have given bond to appear at the May Term of the Court, and all witnesses for State and defendants will appear on the said 16th day of April at the Court House in the County of Cumberland.

J. M. LAMB,
2-22-94 8t Ch'n Board Co. Com.



The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 14
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 21

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Friday, April 14
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 21

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 10
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 17

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent**, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

221-2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1894.

Assets,	$148,700,781.21
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent Standard),	131,675,151.03
Total Undivided Surplus,	$17,025,630.18
Income,	$43,863,646.95
New Insurance* written in 1893,	223,848,991.00
Outstanding Insurance,	779,156,678.0

*Not including revived policies, paid-ups, or reversionary additions.

The NEW YORK LIFE'S Accumulation Policy contains no restrictions whatever, and only one condition, namely, the payment of premiums. It is incontestable from any cause after one year, allows a month's grace in payment of premiums, a re instatement within six months if the insured is in good health, and its non-forfeiture provisions are self-acting in case no action is taken by the insured. After the Policy has been in force five full years, loans will be made thereon by the Company at 5 per cent. interest.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

One form of Policy issued by The NEW YORK LIFE *guarantees* a Mortuary Dividend of 100 per cent in addition to policy annually for 20 years. Read the following testimonials.

Mr. Ed. C. Smith, book-keeper in the hardware house of Mr Walter Watson, says: "I carry $5,000 insurance in New York Life, and after paying the fourth annual premium on the same I receive the following statement from Mr. John A. McCall, President of the Company:

Face amount of your policy,	$5,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	458.00
Additional amount to be added if premium for the year beginning April, 1893, is paid,	114.50
Total Insurance for above year,	$5,572.50

Mr. C. D. Sedberry, says: "I carry $3,000 insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company, and just before making my fourth annual payment, I received the following statement from the President of the Company:

Face amount of your Policy,	$3,000.00
Amount already added as premium return,	189.90
Additional amount to be added if the premium for the year beginning November, 1893, is paid,	63.30
Total insurance for above year,	$3,253.20

For rates and further particulars apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE, Ag't.

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him apractical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of Januaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt.,

12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

KING BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

Silver Will be the Issue.

Mr. Bland in the Washington Post.]

"What will be the effect of the veto?"

"The effect will be to make silver the predominant issue in the coming election, and the people will elect a President in sympathy with them—one not so tender of the interests of the bulls and bears of Wall street. Not only a seigniorage bill, but a free coinage bill, will ultimately become the law of the land. For the issue is plain between bond issues and the gold standard and the right of the people to have their own constitutional money coined at the mints of the government."

Shall you try to pass a free coinage bill through the House?"

"I shall; and moreover," continued Mr. Bland, with a grim smile, "I shall not submit it to college professors and grammarians, but will draw it so that if it becomes a law it will accomplish all of its purposes."

"Do you think that the President's failure to approve the bill will injure the Democratic party in the South?"

"It will have the effect of solidifying the free silver sentiment both of the South West."

AS TO RANSOM AND BUNN.

The men upon whom the veto fell with the most crushing force were the Western and Southern men who last summer voted for the repeal of the Sherman law and expected that when the President was given an opportunity to do something for silver he would remember the sacrifice which they made for him. They had hoped that the President's approval of the bill would give them a leg to stand on, so to speak, when they went before their constituents in the fall elections. Now they have lost everything, and are in the depths of despair. Nor is there any sympathy from their Democratic colleagues. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, was congratulating himself yesterday that he had voted against repeal. "I believed," he said, "that the measure was a Trojan horse, and I took no stock in the promises of future legislation to redeem the party pledges on that subject." Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, was even more outspoken and vigorous in his language

"An intelligent and outraged constituency," said Mr. Hatch, "will put the blame for the President's action where it properly belongs, and that is upon the Representatives and Senators who were elected upon free silver platforms and their individual pledges and speeches, and when the struggle came betrayed their people and voted for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

The Outgoing Senators.

New York Sun.]

The terms of eleven Democratic Senators expire at the close of the present political year, March 4, 1895: those, namely, of Senators Morgan of Alabama, Berry of Arkansas, Lindsay of Kentucky, Caffery of Louisiana, McLaurin of Mississippi, McPherson of New Jersey, Ransom of North Carolina, Butler of South Carolina, Harris of Tennessee, Coke of Texas, and Camden of West Virginia. The successor of the late Senator Colquitt (Democrat) of Georgia will serve only the remainder of his predecessor's term, which ends March 4, 1895. Therefore, there will be on that day twelve vacancies among the Democrats in the Senate.

These are the Republican Senators whose terms expire: Wolcott of Colorado, Perkins of California, Higgins of Delaware, Shoup of Idaho, Cullom of Illinois, Wilson of Iowa, Frye of Maine, Hoar of Massachusetts, McMillan of Michigan, Washburn of Minnesota, Power of Montana, Manderson of Nebraska, Chandler of New Hampshire, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Dolph of Oregon, Dixon of Rhode Island, and Carey of Wyoming: 17 in all

One lone Populist, or Demo-Pop, Senator Martin of Kansas, goes out of office at the end of the year, making the total number of Senators whose terms expire, 30.

The present Senate is composed of 44 Democrats. 37 Republicans, and 4 Populists, three seats (one seat each from Montana, Wyoming, and Washington) being vacant.

The Democrats have at present a clear half of the Senate. With Adlai at his post, stalwart guardian of Democratic interests and never diverted from his duty to the party of the Constitution, either by the muttering of Mugwumps or the quacking of ducks, the Democratic supremacy is safe against the ragings of the Republicans, the bluster of the Populists, or the uncoined vaccum of three ciphers from the great Northwest.

Origin of Popular Sayings.

Wilmington Messenger.

Henry Fielding, 1707-1754. "I am as sober as a judge." "This story will not go down." "Distinction without a difference." "Amiable weakness." "Republic of letters." Illustrious predecessors." Samuel Johnson. 1709-1784. "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." "Fitted him to a T." "A very good hater." Lawrence Sterne 2713-1768. "I am sick as as horse." "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." Tobias Smollett, 1721-1771. "Facts are stubborn things." Oliver Goldsmith, 1828-1774. "Silence gives consent." "Measures, not men." "The very pink of perfection." "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs." "Happy accident". William Cowper,. 1731-1800. "I am monarch of all I survey." "May I be there to see." "Variety is the very spice of life." "Glor iously drunk." Thomas Paine, 1737-1809. "Times that try men's souls." Richard B. Sheridan, 1751-1816. "I own the soft impeachment." George Crabbe, 1754-1832. "Cut and come again." George Colman, 1762-1836. "I owe you one." Robert Hall, 1764-1838. "Call things by their right names." "Distilled damnation." Thomas Morton, 1764-1838. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" "Push on, keep moving." "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanly is praise indeed." John Q. Adams, 1767-1848. "This is the last of earth." Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852. "Circumstances over which I have no control." Walter Scott, 1771-1832. "Unwept unhonored and unsung." "To beard the lion is his den." "A ministering angel thou." "Sea of upturned faces." "There's a gude time coming." "My foot is on my native heath." "Rouse the lion from his liar." "Fat, fair and forty."

Woman's Logic.

Over all that we see, as it seemeth to be,
Is the truth that we can not reach;
I tell it to you, you tell it to me—
And both of us nod. You teach,
I preach and firmly we all believe,
For all of us know it is so,
But you it would grieve and me it would grieve
To reason out how we know,
Yet *we know* that we know, we are strong that were weak,
And facts prove the falsehood of fiction;
Dr. Pierce made us whole, made us new, so to speak,
With his own and *our* "Favorite Prescription."

A peculiar medicine for woman's peculiar ills. For all "Female Weaknesses," irregularities, periodical pains, it is the only guaranteed remedy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief: it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS. PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

HAVE YOUR

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

PUT IN FIRST CLASS ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES, and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notices.

The undersigned having duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Wright Huske, dec'd, here by gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him within twelve months from this date; and also gives notice to all persons who are indebted to the said estate to call and settle at once.

S. H. MacRAE, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1894.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor upon the estate of Geo. Rosenthal, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said deceased, to present them to me on or before March 22nd, 1895.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Executor of Geo. Rosenthal.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 22, 1894—6w

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

You often hear of other extracts which claim to be 'just as good" as

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef,

but these claims only call attention to the fact that the Company's Extract is

THE STANDARD

for quality.

3-22-94 4t

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,

General Agent for the Carolinas,

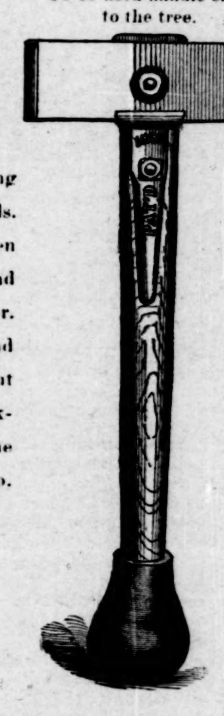
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

Watson's Patent Puller.
To be used handle side to the tree.



These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.

To be used handle side to the tree.



Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.

This new style of Tools have been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS,

Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,

JACKSON, TENN.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.

OFFICES FURNISHED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

11—23—93 6m

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK, Manager.

HOME and COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

The best illustrated 25-cent Monthly in America,

ALMOST FREE.

This would be one of the most acceptable gifts that can be offered to any of your friends or relatives

Cut out the Coupons printed in the OBSERVER and save money They are as good as United States Currency.

2 of them, numbered alike and 15 cents, entitle any one sending same to our office to receive

HOME AND COUNTRY

America's Leading Magazine, Price 25c., of the current issue, and any of the

DOMESTIC CO. FASHION PATTERNS

—therein illustrated, to the value of 25c. more—

PATTERN COUPON, NO. 2.

Name, ...

Street and No., ...

City, ...

State, ...

Two of these, cut from this paper, and 15 cents, with name and address, will entitle the holder to one copy of the then current issue of *Home and Country* and your choice of the Domestic Patterns, illustrated therein, to the value of 25 cents more.

Magazine and Patterns sent by mail postpaid.

Home and Country, regular price	25c
Domestic Patterns to the value of	25c
Our Price with coupons, for All	15c

Or Magazine, Patterns and OBSERVER, to our subscribers, new or old, without coupons one year $3 00.

Address OBSERVER.

Magazine can be had at this office

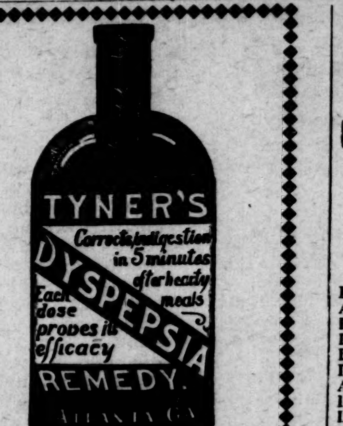
Patterns are sent by mail, postpaid.

Executor's Notice

Having qualified as Executor upon the estate of Wm. Warden, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said deceased, to present them to me on or before March 22nd, 1895.

D. H. RAY, Executor of Wm. Warden.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 22, 1894—6w



PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.



General or local **Agents. $75** a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN. perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice for terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Papers for Sale.

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W. System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	*†No. 501, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51			12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45			
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 07				
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45		6 00	
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25		6 35	1 57
Leave Selma....	2 45				
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15			4 00
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27			6 15

	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	
Leave Wilson...	2 05			6 35	
Leave Goldboro.	3 00			7 20	
Leave Magnolia.	4 13			8 29	
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50			10 60	
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	*‡No. 500, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Leave Florence.	7 30		7 05		11 59
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27		9 20	A. M.	2 23
Leave Selma....	12 10				
Arrive Wilson..	1 5		11 18		4 30

	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.			P. M.	
Lv Wilmington.	9 00			7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 40			8 37	
Leave Goldsboro	12 00			9 48	
Arrive Wilson..	12 45			10 35	

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.		P M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15		11 23	10 40	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07		12 05	11 25	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 54				
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07		12 05		
Arrive Weldon..	3 17		12 56		6 01
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,7 7
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935,082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

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